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Furs J. Wolf
The Home of Authority in FURS
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Column One
By David Courtney

I have forgotten his name. He was about ten years old, grubby; had grown out of his thin striped jacket but not yet into his pants, which must have been an older brother's. He said to my companion: "When it rains will they give me a toy?" This was about three weeks ago. The other day we went to the same mo'ed and there was the same little boy in the same little jacket and pants and just as grubby as ever. He came shyly over, and looked up frowning at the dry, blue, cloudless heavens, and said: "It hasn't rained yet. Perhaps we won't be washed out of our hut before Hanukka and then I won't get a toy."

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LAST December the rain lashed down, broke tents, tore roofs away, wet everybody through and through; and was cold. It makes a bleak memory even to a small boy; but lit up and warmed up by remembrance of a toy. It had been a locomotive and when the wheels broke it had become a ship of the Israel navy; and when it sank and got embedded in the mud — well, soon after that the days got longer and the sun warmer and half a mile away there was a tree to be climbed. Now it is winter again. The darkness comes early and it is cold at night. There are hours and hours with nothing much to do except tease the small sister; and perhaps tag along with some older boys up to mischief.

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A BOY — or a girl, for that matter — must have something to occupy his mind, especially if he lives in a ma'abara. He can't be expected to suck his fingers all day. The hut is overcrowded and what with the baby and the cooking and the washing and one thing and another there is no room to move; and if you do move, what happens? Over goes a pot or a bucket because you get too near it; or your elder sister complains because she has no room to do her sewing; or a parent trips over you. Everybody is bad-tempered and someone is sure to give you a clout across the ears. It is not even a dog's life for a boy that age; much less for a girl. If you had something to play with....

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BUT day after day the sun shines and the sky is bright blue. When it is like that, people forget the children in the ma'barot: out of sight, out of the headlines in fact, out of mind. And the only way to get them into the headlines is for the rain to come pouring down, washing away the tents, pitching headlong over the floors of the huts, half-drowning the children; and the wind cold and pitiless, so that doctors have to come and the children with influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia have to be sent to hospitals; and the army rides up, friendly, efficient, with lots of warm blankets and cheerful noises. Then, of course, the children in the ma'barot get into the headlines and into people's minds. Misery is always news.

●

OLD fogeys put their noses in the air and say: "It's not toys they need; its clothes, warmth, food, education." Well, strictly speaking the old fogeys are probably right. But ask the children. And after all, clothes, houses, education cost hundreds of thousands of pounds; the Knesset has to talk and talk about it; Mr. Morgenthau is mixed up in it somehow; Congress has to vote a grant-in-aid or whatever it is: it is Economics with a big E and a long, long wait. Toys are different. A few thousand pounds from a few warm-hearted Israelis — that should be quite simple, even without the rain. And give a boy or a girl a chance to play imaginatively with a toy that is like a peephole into a happy future of babies, locomotives, aeroplanes, acrobats, skyscrapers.... Toys are the people of a child's mind. They help him to grow up imaginatively.

Why wait until it rains?

Jerusalem, December 5.

Harmless Bomb Explodes At Czech Legation

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — What is believed to have been a smoke bomb was thrown at 7.30 this evening near the rear fence of the Czechoslovak Legation at 33 Rehov Zeitlin here. No one was hurt and no damage was done by the explosion which startled the entire Kiryat Meir quarter.

The permanent police guard at the Legation which was mounted when the Prague trial opened, summoned reinforcements which arrived under the command of senior district and headquarter police officers. The area surrounding the Legation was searched by floodlights.

M. Alois Bartusek, the Czech Charge d'Affaires, told police that not even window panes had been shattered in his offices which occupy the entire three-storey building.

Neighbours told police that immediately after the explosion, they saw a man running away from the empty plot in back of the Legation.

The guards near the Legation were reinforced and police jeeps were ordered to tour the vicinity and are expected to do so throughout the night.

It is believed that the throwing of the bomb, which was preceded by the throwing of a stone into one of the Legation windows last week, is the result of pent-up feeling following the execution of the defendants in the Prague trial yesterday.

Work of Hot-Heads

From Our Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Tonight's terrorist action aimed at the Czechoslovak Legation here, like last week's stone through a window of the Legation, was less than negligible in its effects, but has not altogether escaped notice.

Responsible quarters reprobate the action as that of stupid or irresponsible hot-heads who are led to believe that to terrorize a Legation of a people in disfavour, is a proper expression of genuinely outraged feeling of the Israel citizen at the vilification of his State, his people, and its leaders.

What these explosive throwers and stone-throwers seem not to realise is that free citizens of a State sure of its own probity do not resort to loathsome practices, just because a people behind the Iron Curtain is degraded by tyranny and force.

There has been nothing like official reaction at Hakirya to either of the two incidents, but there is a belief that the Czechoslovak Legation acted most imprudently, to say the least, in broadcasting in its official bulletin, in Hebrew, the charges and the "evidence" of the Prague trial, which at so many points touch vitally at Israel's—and the Jewish people's —*amour propre*.

But however objectionable this is, the view taken in authoritative quarters is that acts of frightfulness must be put down, and that all necessary measures will be taken to make sure that they are.

Bonn Puts Off West Treaty Ratification

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the leaders of his Government coalition tonight decided to postpone the final ratification vote on the treaties with the West until next year.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the coalition leaders while the ratification debate actually proceeded. It threw Parliament into complete confusion.

Deputies hurried along corridors trying to find the reason for the sudden change of front since only yesterday Adenauer made an impassioned appeal to hurry ratification through by tomorrow night.

A press conference called to give an explanation was cancelled. No reason for the cancellation was given.

Several hundred Communist demonstrators protesting West German rearmament were driven away from the Federal Chancellery today by police operating powerful motor-driven water cannons.

More threat of the use of water cannons kept another 200 Communists away from entrances to the Parliament building where the Bundestag (Lower House) was debating in the second reading the West German peace treaty and European Army pact under which Germany would conscript an army of 500,000 men.

Both groups of demonstrators were made up largely of women brought in by bus and train from Communist strongholds in the industrial Ruhr, 40 kms. down the Rhine river.

Half a dozen Communist delegations in groups of 10 were admitted into Parliament where they laid their protests before Communist Deputies.

Parliamentary lobbies, meanwhile, buzzed with speculation as to the Government's tactics at the close of the second reading either tonight or tomorrow morning. The Socialist opposition has moved a number of amendments to the ratification bill, most of which would have the effect of attaching conditions, such as the satisfactory settlement of the Saar question, to final approval.

Churchill Reveals Cuts in Defence

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that Britain intends to make some cuts in defence spending. He told the Commons this would involve cancellation or modification of some arms contracts already placed.

Mr. Churchill said the Government had come to the conclusion they must prevent any substantial rise above this year's high level of expenditure on defence production.

The defence budget for this year amounted to £1,662m., of which something under £600m. was for production. To this must be added certain supplementary estimates.

Mr. Churchill assured the House: "The decisions in no way imply any weakening in the Government's resolve to carry through a defence programme which will enable this country to defend itself, fulfil its obligations overseas and take its full share militarily and industrially in the common effort of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Answering questions, Mr. Churchill said it was sometimes better to slow down production of weapons which were being superseded by newer and better types so as to avoid having a surplus later on. He added, the fact that we are able to do that indicates we do not think the worst emergency with which we might be faced has approached nearer to us."

In his statement the Prime Minister calculated that if the three-year pharmaceutical programme drawn up by the late Socialist Government had been carried through in full defence expenditure in the present financial year would have been over £1,630m. It would have risen in 1953 to more than £1,800m., within these totals expenditure on production would have been over £700m. this year and over £800m. next year.

Much of the increased burden would have fallen on the engineering industry, vital to the expansion of export trade.

Shimshon and Power Firm Sign Contract

An agreement to supply electricity to Jerusalem was signed yesterday between the Shimshon Cement Company at Har-tuv and the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, it was learned in Jerusalem.

The contract has been sent to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and will take effect as soon as approved. After the agreement was signed, both parties conferred with Dr. Jacob Picker, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to clarify details of the Government's participation in the scheme.

It is understood that under the agreement, which runs until June 30, the Ministry will cover an estimated IL.50,000 to IL.70,000 deficit which Shimshon will suffer due to higher costs arising out of the distance the electricity is taken. The Government will also grant Shimshon a IL.110,000 loan which is to be repaid from the income derived from the sale of electricity.

Of this sum, IL.35,000 is for expenditures connected with completing the Shimshon power station, IL.41,000 for wages, and another IL.43,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

Yesterday's agreement fixed the minimum and maximum amounts to be supplied by Shimshon, as well as financial details and technical problems, such as maintenance and responsibility for equipment.

Foreign Affairs Unit Hears Kubovy Report

Dr. A. L. Kubovy, Israel Minister in Czechoslovakia, gave a full report of the significance and the turn of events of the Prague trial, at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee at Hakirya yesterday.

Foreign Minister Sharett and the Speaker of the Knesset participated. Mr. Sharett answered questions on public reaction to the trial, and the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Meir Argov, praised the work of the Embassy staff in Prague.

From Vienna it was reported that although the Czechoslovakia authorities are making efforts to stop publication of details of action now being taken against Jews, reports reaching here indicate widespread dismissals of Jews in all parts of the country.

News of anti-Semitic measures are being kept secret.

Senior Officers Take Leave of Yadin

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The transfer of command from Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin to Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff, newly-appointed Chief of Staff, will take place at a simple ceremony at Army G.H.Q. on Sunday. Senior officers of the Israel Defence Forces called on Rav-Aluf Yadin at his office today to take leave.

Rav-Aluf Yadin is believed to be planning to continue his archaeological studies at a European or an American university.

No Deputy Chief of Staff is expected to be announced at present.

Reuther Elected C.I.O. President

ATLANTIC CITY, Thursday (UP). — Mr. Walter Reuter, head of the United Auto Workers Union, was elected President of the C.I.O. today in a dramatic roll-call vote victory over the Executive Vice President, Mr. Allan Haywood.

The final official vote was 2,079,169 for Mr. Reuter, and 2,613,103 for Mr. Haywood.

The election was the climax of a week-long battle that carried through the Union's 14th annual convention. It was the first time in the union's 15-year history that delegates had been called on to choose between two candidates for President.

The U.A.W. chief, one of the most militant of the country's labour leaders, had led the drive for a more political role for labour in the U.S.

Labour Disorders Follow Coup in Venezuela

CARACAS, Thursday (UP)).—The one-man Government of Colonel Marcos Perez Jimenez admitted today that labour and other disturbances had broken out in Venezuela. Colonel Jimenez warned that stern measures would be taken to suppress them.

Workers were threatened with the ending of collective labour contracts and loss of benefits if they struck. The warning was believed to be aimed at the efforts of political opponents to start a 48-hour general strike from noon today.

Jordan Cancels Palestine Potash Concession

Jordan yesterday announced the cancellation of the Palestine Potash concession, the Arab News Agency reports. Jordan gave official notification of its intention to cancel the concession within a certain time limit which has now lapsed, it was said.

Soviets Building Atom Bomber, Jung's Says

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Soviets are reported to be producing a fleet of B-36 type atom bombers capable of making non-stop round trips flights to the U.S., Carl G. Jung, "Dr. Reader's Almanac" aide said on Thursday.

The new non-stop planes of the multi-engine endurance of the world's fastest airplanes said the designs of the planes were the huge Russia, Gen. Jung declared recently with the Intelligence Committee, who was assisted by Brigadier Rudyard Tupper.

Mintz Headed For Welfare Portfolio

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion conferred here today with Mr. Benjamin Mintz and Rabbi Kalman Kahana on the return of Poalei Agudat Yisrael to the Government Coalition.

The matter will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting and there will be another inter-party conference early next week.

Poalei Agudat Yisrael sources said no area of disagreement remained. It is understood that Mr. Mintz, who is now Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, will take over the Social Welfare Portfolio relinquished by Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Levin of Agudat Israel and Rabbi Kahana will resume his post as Deputy Minister of Education which he relinquished when Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael left the Coalition.

Regarding the conscription of observant girls — the issue which had caused the defection — Poalei Agudat Yisrael are understood to be satisfied now that it will be implemented by civil authorities, the girls will live at home and will not wear uniform and those from extremely religious homes will be completely exempt.

Rabbi Meir Karelitz, the chief spiritual authority of the Poalei Agudat Yisrael, denounced last night the decision taken by the party executive to return to the Government. His views were contained in an open letter addressed to all party members.

It was also reported last night that Mr. S. Mintz and Rabbi Y. Kahana, Poalei Agudat Yisrael M.K.'s, were invited but refused to appear yesterday before the Minister Gedaliah Rabinowitz in connection with their rejoining the coalition.

Hapoel Hamizrahi Stays with Nurock

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The deadlock between supporters of Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Zvie and Rabbi Mordecai Nurock for the Presidency remained unbroken tonight following a meeting between the leaders of Mapai and Hapoel Hamizrahi here tonight.

Present at the meeting were Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour; Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Minister without Portfolio; Mr. Aliyo Govrin, and Mr. Mordecai Namir, for Mapai, and Dr. Zerach Warhaftig, Mr. Michael Hasani, Mr. Yitzhak Raphael, of Hapoel Hamizrahi.

Mr. Ben-Zvie's chances for election were lessened when the Ahdut Avoda party decided to abstain. Mapai had hoped to get their two votes, at least in the later ballots. The Ahdut Ha'Avoda was motivated by annoyance at Mapai's action in passing up the Acting President, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, and nominating Mr. Ben-Zvie without consulting other parties.

The return of Mr. Shmuel Mikunis and Mr. Tewfik Toubi will mean that the number participating in the vote on Monday will be greater and the question will be higher thus increasing the likelihood of a deadlock.

(Leader — Page 4)

45 KILLED BY TANK AT SYRIAN PARADE

Forty-five persons were killed and 25 severely injured when a tank participating in Wednesday's army parade in Damascus ploughed into a crowd of spectators and wrecked a section of the stands occupied by onlookers, ANA reported yesterday.

The Chief of State, Colonel Fawzi Selo visited the injured in Damascus hospitals on Thursday and later expressed his deepest sympathy to the families of those who had lost their lives, according to a Reuter report.

Further details on Col. Adib Shishakly's speech during the four-hour parade, in which 15,000 members of Syria's armed forces participated, were revealed yesterday by Damascus Radio, which quoted him as having said that the Syrian army "has completed preparations to march forward when it gets the order." The Syrian dictator quoted from the Koran, saying, "Master all possible force to scare the enemies of Allah."

FINAY WINS VOTE

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Antoine Pinay won the first of the crucial confidence votes on his budget bill by 314 votes to 307, according to the official figures.

France Boycotts U.N. Debate on N. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — France notified the U.N. today that she will not participate in the Political Committee's debate on Tunisia. The French delegate, Mr. Henri Hoppenot, in an informal action dramatic in its simplicity, presented the Committee Chairman, Sr. Jose Carlos Munoz, a letter informing him France would not be present for the debate.

The letter declared: The French Government could not accept any interference of the U.N. in its dispute with Tunisia and Morocco."

When the Committee opened its session last night Egypt's Abdul Munim Mustafa said there could be no question of U.N. competence in the dispute and insisted the world organization "must intervene to solve this question."

He said the dispute "is at present beyond those directly interested... because the struggle in which the peoples of North Africa are engaged has become a symbol of the struggle carried on in the entire world in defence of human dignity."

Mustafa devoted much of his 12-page speech to juridical arguments denying French assertions that the Tunisian and Moroccan disputes are France's domestic affairs. He said France should not feel she is being placed before a tribunal, but on the contrary, the U.N. "must make efforts to find a reasonable and practical means of solving a serious problem that threatens to jeopardize the friendly and traditional relations that the Arab world maintains with France."

He said that the 1951 and 1952 reform proposals "constituted no progress or even a step towards internal autonomy."

Indian Peace Plan Is Ready for Peking

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP).—The President of the General Assembly, Mr. Lester B. Pearson of Canada, said today that the U.N. Korean peace plan will be forwarded to People's China and North Korea tonight or tomorrow.

The plan is the Indian compromise based on the non-forcible repatriation of prisoners which was approved by the General Assembly yesterday by a 54 to five vote. Despite its blunt rejection by the USSR in the U.N. and statements against it by the Peking and Pyongyang authorities, the Assembly has instructed Mr. Pearson to communicate it to the Communists and "invite their acceptance."

The Assembly President told a news conference that the plan would probably be handed to the Chinese Communists by a representative of one of the U.N. members maintaining diplomatic relations with Peking. India, Sweden or Britain were logical choices. The plan would be cabled to the North Koreans, he added, dismissing the possibility that it might be communicated through the U.N. negotiators at Panmunjom.

Israel to Free £1m. of Arab Funds In '53; Applications Due in May

The Government of Israel has decided to proceed with the gradual release of accounts held by Arab refugees in banks in Israel. To give effect to this, a first instalment of IL.1,000,000 is being made available by the Government of Israel. The operation will begin on March 1, 1953. Application forms will be available as from that date and applications will be accepted from then until May 31, 1953.

No applications made before March 1, 1953, or after May 31, 1953, or other than on the prescribed form, will be entertained.

The Israel pounds will be exchanged at the rate of IL.1 — £1 and transfers from the accounts in Israel will be made in sterling to a bank in the country where the refugee resides. Payments will be made at the rate of 50 pounds monthly for each account for which a valid claim has been established until the total sum of IL1,000,000 has been paid out. Thus, the claims of persons with accounts of IL.50 or less will be met in full as soon as their application have been examined and found valid.

Banks to Assist

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the Ottoman Bank have agreed with the Government of Israel to assist in the operation by receiving applications, making arrangements for their examination by the appropriate authority and for remittance of the amounts released. Moreover, in order to facilitate the operation, UNWRA has agreed to assist in the distribution of application blanks, to receive completed forms and to forward them to Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) and the Ottoman Bank for action.

Applications, with full evidence of identity, will be received at any local office of UNWRA or from the branches of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) and the Ottoman Bank or the branches of their affiliates in Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Cyprus.

For the purpose of this operation, an Arab refugee is an individual who (A) was on November 29, 1947, a permanent resident of those parts of Palestine which now form the territory of the State of Israel and (B) left his place of habitual residence in the territory of Israel for a place outside the State of Israel before September 1, 1950.

ATTACKERS ON SILWAN UNKNOWN, ARMY SAYS

Asked by correspondents to comment on the Jordan reports of the results of the inquiry into the Silwan village incident on Tuesday, an Army spokesman stated yesterday morning that the inquiry had shown that a group of some 10 persons, whose identity had not been established, had opened fire and thrown bombs at a house on the outskirts of Silwan.

He added that Hebrew inscriptions had been found on some of the objects left at the scene, and traces had been discovered leading to no-man's land, which, however, ended 100 metres before reaching Israel's territory.

The spokesman pointed out that no evidence had been submitted which proved that the persons involved belonged to a regular army unit or that they had returned to Israel territory.

ISRAEL'S PEACE PROPOSALS

Israel's proposals for peace with the Arab States, submitted by Ambassador Eban last Monday, are on Page 5 of the Supplement.

EGYPT CUTS IMPORTS FROM STERLING AREA

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Finance Ministry, in announcing today that imports from the sterling area would be restricted to "essentials," said full imports would be allowed from countries having payments agreements with Egypt.

Any goods may be imported from West Germany, France and the French currency area, the Italian currency area, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Roland, Yugoslavia, the Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

NAGIB'S BROTHER IN SYRIA AS ENVOY

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — General Ali Nagib, brother of the Egyptian Prime Minister, arrived here today to take up his post as Egypt's Ambassador to Syria.

Britain Joins In Plea for Direct Israel-Arab Talks

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain joined Canada today in urging the Arabs and Israel to enter into direct negotiations without pre-conditions to settle their differences on Palestine.

The resolution sponsored by Canada and other powers calls for direct talks to end the four-year-old state of war between Israel and her Arab neighbours.

The British delegate, Lord Llewellyn, said he wanted Arab refugees to have a permanent home. Unless the parties to this dispute were brought together the problem would come up year after year and the refugees would still be living in uncertainty.

Middle East Vital Area

Mr. Leslie Munro, New Zealand, said the warfare in Palestine had left a persistent state of tension in the Middle East, threatening stability in the area which, in turn, is vital to the stability of the whole world. He said the time had come to place primary responsibility for the Palestine situation "where it properly belongs — that is, on the states concerned."

Mr. Munro thought it would be "unwise in the highest degree" to bind negotiations between Israel and the Arab states to resolutions of the General Assembly "since neither side has been consistent in its attitude towards them. But there is no reason why either party should not put forward previous resolutions of the assembly as a basis for negotiation," he said.

The function of the Palestine Conciliation Commission was to conciliate, and its success depended entirely on the willingness of the parties to move towards each other. He had no special confidence that the remedy lay in "tinkering with the composition of the Commission or in changing its location."

M.E. Peace Hopes Fade—'N.Y. Times'

By Jesse Zel Lurie,
Jerusalem POST Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The "New York Times" has changed its mind about the chances of peace in the Middle East. Its correspondent, Mr. C. L. Sulzberger, cabled yesterday from Beirut that "the conclusion of many diplomats stationed in the Middle East is that peace in Palestine is as far from realization as ever."

The paper's Cable Editor noted the contradiction between this and the dispatches of Mr. Dana Adams Schmidt, its Jerusalem correspondent, of November 15 and 16.

Arab Position Clear

The "Times" did not have to go to Beirut. The speeches of the Arab delegates in the Ad Hoc Committee made it clear that the Arabs were not ready to make peace, or even discuss peace, until Israel concedes to the Arab territorial and refugee demands or in the words of Iraq's Fadil Jamali, "recognizes Arab rights in Palestine."

Mr. Sulzberger added that Washington's position in the Middle East "is believed getting worse rather than better" despite the apparent success of the visit of the 6th Fleet to Beirut.

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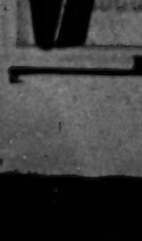

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IL.20,000 Fine Blocks Cashier's Table

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).—The cashier's table at the Tel Aviv District Court was piled high with money today, when a IL.20,000 fine was paid in cash.

Yehezkel Katzav and Simon Tuik, who were fined IL.10,000 each and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Anti-profiteering Court on Tuesday, brought the money in crisp bills today.

Mikunis, Toubi, Communist MK's, Back from Moscow

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM).—Mr. Shmuel Mikunis, M.K., and Secretary General of the Israel Communist Party, and Mr. Tewfik Toubi, M.K., returned by El Al this afternoon from Paris, after attending the Communist Party congress in Moscow. They had been expected directly from Prague this morning, and a large crowd of Communist supporters, including party leaders and many Arabs carrying bouquets of flowers, waited impatiently at the airport until it was known that the two men were coming only this evening.

Mr. Mikunis at first refused to answer reporters' questions, saying that a "Communist answers in writing questions put to him in writing." He later said, however, that he had passed through Prague on his way to Israel, but had spent only one day there. He had not been afraid to pass through the Czechoslovak capital, despite rumours here that he would be arrested if he did so, "as honest men do not need to fear this."

He said he had no "experiences" about the trial, only "impressions." He was glad that the Czech people had succeeded in unmasking a group of traitors. He regarded the testimony of Mr. Mordecai Oren as correct, regretting that Mr. Oren had not informed his own party earlier of his knowledge of the "traitors," that had waited until the "pressure of his detention" to do so.

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Social & Personal

The address of Rabbi M. Nurock, the Minister of Peace, to his Rosh Hashana Club has been postponed until next Friday.

The new Turkish Minister to Israel, Mr. Sefketi Inanyrli, has taken up residence at the Sharon Hotel, Herzlia.

Lord and Lady Melchett arrived by El Al yesterday on a visit to Israel.

Mr. Ephraim Evron, formerly private secretary to the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, left for New York by El Al yesterday to take up his post as member of the Israel delegation to the U.N.

Mr. Moshe Kerem, Counsellor at the Israel Embassy in London arrived by El Al yesterday on leave.

A reception for Mr. Moshe Bartal, who is leaving next week for London, where he is to act as Labour Attache at the Israel Embassy, was tendered by the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Mr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency and head of the Reparations Company, left by T.W.A. for New York yesterday, for a months' visit. He is to attend the opening of the U.J.A. campaign.

Mrs. Israel Goldstein, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, left Israel for the U.S. by T.W.A. yesterday.

Mr. Shlomo Eisenberg, General Secretary of the Jewish Agency, left by El Al yesterday for the U.S. in connection with the U.J.A. campaign.

Mr. E. Kvitelski has returned from West Europe, where he was on a mission for the Export Institute. He also participated in the trade negotiations with Denmark.

Mr. Edward D. Mitchell, co-chairman of the Israel Bond Drive in Los Angeles and president of the Israel Maritime Co., has arrived for a short visit as the guest of Ampal — American Palestine Trading Corporation. He is staying at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

Mr. Y. Argov, formerly of the Israel Legation in Prague, returned by El Al Wednesday night after several months' medical treatment in Vienna.

Mr. S. Cooper, chairman of the South African Zionist Federation, arrived here by El Al yesterday, on an economic mission. He said that he was representing the Federation and a group of South African investors who were interested in developing Haifa port and in the establishment of a direct steamship line between Durban and Israel's southern port.

The second two-day Annual Convention of Hitachdut Olei America will open at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv on Tuesday evening.

Hadassah-Agency Farm School at Ben Shemen

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new Trade School for village youth was recently inaugurated at Ben Shemen Bet in Kfar Vitkin by Hadassah and the Jewish Agency.

Mrs. Etta Rosenstein, National President of Hadassah, told the press here today that the Hadassah Organization of America had contributed IL.300,000 for the new school which is designed to attract village youth from all over the country and to prove the importance of agriculture, not as common labour but as an interesting and useful profession.

Pupils will attend a six-week course, the syllabus of which includes vegetable growing, agricultural machinery and equipment, locksmith work, poultry farming, sewing, cooking and housekeeping.

Journal on Russian Jewry Published Again

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—"He'avar" (The Past), a quarterly devoted to the history of Russian Jews, has reappeared after a 25-year interval. Mr. Ben Zion Katz and Mr. Mordeh Kanor, the editors, said here today. The first issue contains the story of Herzl's mission to Plehve, the anti-Semitic Czarist premier, Bialik's report on the Kishenev Pogrom, as well as a study by Mr. Y. Ben-Zvie on Bokharan Jews.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

RAMOSED, Is., Cement Basins; TAMAR, Is., Gen. Cargo; USMAN, Tur., Bunkering Gen. GALILAH, Is., Waiting.

SHIPS EXPECTED

6.12 NEGBAH, Passengers, Gen. Cargo; CATERINA MADRE, Gen. Cargo.
6.12 HAWAI BEAR, Gen. Cargo.
6.12 EXPEDITOR, Gen. Cargo; TERMINO, Gen. Cargo; WORLDMAND, Gen. Cargo; BEAT, Wht Load Gen. Cargo.
7.12 P. PRINCE, Gen. Cargo.
8.12 MIDAS, Gen. Cargo.
10.12 KANTARA, Gen. Cargo; ANGELAN, Gen. Cargo; ATLANTIC AIR, Wheat.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, Dec. 9, 8 p.m.
Khovanchina
Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N. A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Participants
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
and others
Conductor: M. GOLDSTEIN
The performance in Tel Aviv starts at 8 p.m.
Tickets: Habimah Tel Aviv and at the Histadrut Executive

Egyptian Police Spies Infiltrate Into Gaza Communist Ring

By GIDEON WEIGERT

What is believed to be a widespread Communist network with branches in Arab Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Israel has been uncovered by Egyptian intelligence agents who, some four weeks ago, succeeded in winning the confidence of the organization and were admitted as full members.

The details of how Fakhri Makki, formerly a teacher at the former British school at Majdal and graduate of the University of London, led the underground movement with thousands of followers throughout the Gaza strip, were revealed at the military trial of 46 Palestine Arab Communists which opened in Gaza last week.

Makki, for many years an active member of the Communist "National Liberation League" during the Mandate, was traced to a secret chamber under his house in Gaza. According to "A-Diffa's" Gaza correspondent, he had remained there for the last four years without showing himself in the light of day.

After Makki left Majdal, with the withdrawal of the Egyptian forces, he succeeded in organizing eight cells, each headed by a different leader and carrying out specific tasks. One of the cells acted as go-between between Makki and the rest of the organization. Makki's messages, which were written with orange juice on white paper and were made legible by the heat of a kerosene lamp, were taken from his secret room by a refugee every week. The messages were then taken by cell members by way of Hebron, to the Amman centre of the organization, Beersheba was the jumping-off point into Israel.

The Egyptian security forces discovered over a thousand Communist documents inside the secret room, including a full list of members with their party names, and the full programme of the Organization written by Fakhri. It stated that the object of the Arab Communists was to unite with their comrades in Israel, to establish a united democratic state in this part of the Middle East after expelling imperialist rulers from Jordan, Israel and the two Levant States.

The Communists on trial are charged with causing disturbances by spreading rumours damaging to the security of the Gaza Strip and with organizing an illegal party. Both charges are based on the Palestine Mandatory laws still in force in that area. The case of the Communists, who are being defended by three Palestine Arab lawyers headed by the brother of the Gaza Mayor, Rushdi Shawa, opened last Wednesday. The trial, at which 80 prosecution witnesses are to appear, is expected to last six weeks. All eight leading members of the party's cells are well-known Palestine Arabs, some with a Communist record during the Mandate.

Buttoning Up Weak Hearts

DENVER, Colorado, Thursday (Reuter). — Plastic buttons have been used to plug dangerous holes inside children's hearts here.

Four children are well and apparently improved with their buttons used by the Swan University of Colorado Medical school.

All were born with a hole in the septum, the inner wall separating the two upper chambers of the heart, and faced danger of death from heart failure.

The plastic button was sewn against the hole and in a few weeks a smooth tissue grew over the button.

Baby Rationing

SHEFFIELD, England, Thursday (Reuter). — Canon Charles Lowe, a local vicar, planned his parishioners recently with a plan "to reduce the population to the level of home food production."

Babies should be permitted by means only, he wrote in his parish magazine. Idle and unemployed people should be sterilized. No one should be allowed to marry under 30. Persons over 70, except when they had "super intellect," should be asked to submit to euthanasia.

"Such steps," he claimed, "would again become a green and pleasant land. Instead of a land of commerce, bricks and mortar, and it could grow plenty to feed its moderate population."

Canon Lowe, 61, is the father of five sons.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 3.39 p.m. today and ends at 5.14 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Vayishlah (Genesis 32.3—36.43)
Haftarah Ovadia 1.1—21

JERUSALEM
Yeshivas Synagogue: Tonight 4.30 p.m. Services: Prel. Shabbat, Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.45 & 4.30 p.m. Motzai, 5.45 p.m.
Ezrat Yisroel (Geo. Edward): Tonight 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.
Adolph Israel Congregation: Isabella Orphan Home, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Howard Kenvin.
Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Cor. Gen Bakevitz. Bible Study: 10 a.m. Holy Communion Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Beth Israel (94 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Ahad Shivat Zion (37 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 and 8.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.
Ahad Shivat Zion (7 Bavat St.): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Minha 4.30 p.m.
Beth Israel (Pevzner House): Tonight Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.
Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight Minha 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM
English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Eucharistic (next to Hadassah A.): 8.15 a.m. 4.30 p.m. (Preacher: Canon H.B.A. Jones).
St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Ellerton, united with Y.M.C.A.
Zion Christian Mission (Presbyterian Rev. Ezra Keller, B.A.): Sunday, Combined Service of Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Way I. Hall.
Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.-C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.
Catholics: 6 a.m. (Greek Hospice Chapel): Language: Greek. Italian, English. French; 8 a.m. Terra Santa Church: Language: English, French, Arabic, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Rattisbonne): Language: French. Arabic English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew. Pro vespers: 5 p.m.; Germ. Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuit Chapel (near King David Hotel): Language: French. Polish. English, Italian, German; 8 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion: 10 a.m. Terra Santa College: Holy Hour & Prayer (St. Paul Bldg.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Language: French. English, German, Italian.
Apostolic Gospel Church (Yehuda St. near Shaar Hakfar): Monday Worship Judaism Explanation (next to Hadassah A.): 8.15 p.m. (Preacher: Canon H.B.A. Jones).
St. John's Church (Church of England): Minister: Rt. Rev. Stephen Sykes, Bishop of Gen. Mandate Road, (corner King George) Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. A. W. Porter).
Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service: 6.30 p.m. All welcome.
Bible Study (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Reading of Sunday's Lesson.
Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): 8.15, 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & HAIFA
Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the Resurrection, Gerona Colony (off 19 Bilu St.): H. C. 7.30 a.m. M.P. 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.O. Allison, P.O.B. 277.
Church of Scotland: H.S., 10 a.m. (St. Peter's Church): E.S. 7 p.m. (Tabitha School).
St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.
French Hospice: 8 p.m. Weekdays 6 a.m.
St. Anthony's Church (Terra Santa Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

HAIFA
Church of St. Nicholas (Catholic) (Terra Santa Convent): 7 & 9 a.m. Weekdays 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian, Spanish.

HAIFA
St. Luke's Church, Mountain Rd., near Vine St. (English Episcopal Episcopal): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 4.30 (P.O.B. 1797).
Scandinavian Seamen's Church (20 Herzel St., (P.O.B. 1395), Rev. Per Fog Hansen, Lutheran Service in Scandinavian. Germany 9 English: E.S. 7 p.m. Tuesday: Bible Study, 8 p.m.

NAZARETH
Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m. E.S. 7.30 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. D.V. Baker, P.O.B. 38.
Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Santa Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 4.45, 5.30, 7 & 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, Italian, Spanish, French, Indian.

TIBERIAS
Church of Scotland: Saturday 3 p.m. Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Ross, B. D.

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Thursday, December 11
Conductor:
IGOR MARKEVITCH
Soloist:
IDA HENDEL (Violin)
Symphony No. 6.....Beethoven
"Sorcerer's Apprentice" Dukas*)
Violin Concerto ..... Dvorak
Overture "Il Vespri Siciliani" Verdi
*) At the request of the Ministry of Education and Culture the performance of "Till Eulenspiegel" by Richard Strauss has been postponed till a later date.
HAIFA — A limited number of subscription tickets obtainable at the I.P.O. Office, Hadar, Rehov Herzl, (9-2, 4-7).

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REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Gallows in Prague Are Symbols Of Ruthless Dictatorship—Davar

The eleven gallows in Prague are not symbols of justice and liberation, says "Davar" (Histadrut) in its editorial, they warn mankind of a ruthless totalitarian dictatorship: Man, his honour and freedom and all his values have been trampled upon in Prague and the floodgates of calumny and incitement have been opened against a people that has always throughout its long history fought against servitude and oppression.

A "special correspondent" in "Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the reason for the "voluntary admissions" might be in the completely different approach of Communists towards justice. The writer stresses what he calls "relative accusations": Tito for instance, it is now generally understood, had been a "traitor" long before 1948. If Slansky or Clementis were in contact with Tito prior to 1948 they are retroactively guilty by association. (It can of course, be argued, that Gottwald and Stalin have been guilty of the same offence).

"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) says that one can perhaps understand the reaction of the population behind the Iron Curtain towards the trials and purges, even of the Jews, the modern "Marranos," but it is much more difficult to understand these Communists and half-Communists who live outside the big Eastern prison camp, including Jewish Communists, who nevertheless fully accept the maddest allegations as gospel truth.

Situation in Mapam

"Haboker" (General Zionist) and several other papers report at great length about the internal situation in Mapam: It is believed that the fate of the party will be decided in next week's party council session (numbering 400 members). If there will be no last moment surprise development, a split will occur between the "Unity Front" (consisting of the pro-Makl wing headed by Dr. Sneh, and the more moderate "Hashomer Hatzair" leaders) on one hand, and "Ahdut Avoda" and Poale Zion on the other.

"Haboker" as well as "Hador" (Mapai) reported that within the "Unity Front," the opinions of Dr. Sneh and Riftin (who demanded complete identification of the party with the Prague trial, condemnation of the activities of the Israel government and M. Oren) had prevailed in spite of the advice of the old Hashomer Hazair leaders like M. Ya'ari and Y. Hazan who are now in the minority — at least in the leading party organs.

Based on Lies

"Omer" (Histadrut) says in its editorial that there have been similar trials before, but for the first time we have clear evidence that the trial was based on lies. We know that the convicted Communist leaders in Prague were not Zionist, but on the contrary, they fought Zionism, all their life, we know that Mordecai Oren is neither a spy nor a dissident and we know a few more facts. In view of this all former supporters of the Cominform line have to ask themselves whether their struggle for a just, democratic and socialist society has not become utterly incompatible with support for a regime based upon lies.

The editorials of "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) and "Haboker" deal with economic topics, while "Ha'aretz" says in its leading article that a new start must be made in Arab-Israel relations. It is no use demanding that all U.N. decisions should be carried out: by what U.N. decision did the Arab states attack Israel in 1948 and cause the exodus of the refugees? By which U.N. decision did Jordan occupy Hebron, the triangle, the old city of Jerusalem, etc? According to what U.N. decision are the Egyptians in Gaza?

Tel Aviv Stages Boxing Revival

After a long lapse, Tel Aviv boxing fans were treated to a good show of fisticuffs last Friday, when Tel Aviv's Maccabi and Hapoel men met in six fights in the Hapoel Hall. Hapoel emerged top team with four victories to Maccabi's two, (eight points to four) while one of the latter's performers registered the only knock-out win of the show.

Enthusiastic fans, numbering many hundreds, burst into the hall prior to the commencing time, and over 1,200 excited followers had crowded into the 400-500 capacity hall and order was restored, the organizers decided to continue with the tournament.

Moshe Cohen, Maccabi, scored the only knock-out win in a light-weight division bout. He speedily weighed up his Maccabi opponent, Nissim Zion, and put him down for eight after one and a half minutes in the first round.

Surprise Win

The surprise win of the evening was the bantamweight victory of Hapoel's Meir Levy over the Maccabi champion, Naftalie Pipka, on points. Levy took the initiative in the first two rounds and forged ahead on points. Pipko rallied and was on top in the third and final round, but found the leeway too much to make up.

Welterweight Israel Meshker, Hapoel, put up a good show to win a very close decision over an always-dangerous Benyamin Chili (Maccabi), by mainly taking the initiative in attack and giving his opponent no rest. Two youngsters, Maccabi's Moshe Cohen and Hapoel's Elias Sidr, put on a joint fight in the flyweight contest, with the former gaining the decision on his more successful points-collecting efforts in the last two rounds. Eliahu Mordoch (Hapoel) had an easy win against Arie Karlin (Maccabi), in the feather-weight contest, boxing the Maccabi man, whose defence was noticeably weak about quite a bit.

Lightweight youngster Yitzhak Baruch (Hapoel) had the edge on his older opponent, Dunkell (Maccabi) to gain a points win. Daruch showed more initiative, while Dunkell persisted in clinching too frequently.

The event was well organized and controlled, after the early display of too much enthusiasm, and the officials did a good job. The ring referees were: A. Segal (Haifa) and Gerzer (Tel Aviv); umpires: Zinsteinak, Goldstein, Rasmov and Rechtman; and timekeeper, Freilich.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS
Rat. at 4.15 & 8.15 p.m.
ARMON, Adonijah.
EDEN, Kiss. Today at 2.45 p.m. Strictly Dishonourable.
EDISON, Tales of Hoffmann. Also today at 2.30 p.m.
GOR-GIL, Fellowship (the Church with Shoulders). Today at 2.30 p.m.: The Improver General.
ORION, Pixel Bayonets.
STUDIO, Come for Alarm. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Purple Women.
ZION, A Song to Remember.

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Where to go

JERUSALEM
6-8 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Ramses, Bus 15. Feeding times 2-3 p.m.
9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Bezalel Museum: Contemporary French Works of Art, donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts. Visitor: Hugo, Dorfgarc. On the occasion of the 150th Anniversary of his birth, Chinese Art: From the Collection of the Museum. Exhibit of the Month: "The Dancer," chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas (1834-1917). Recent acquisitions of the Museum. Rotchild Museum.
9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibitions: Recent acquisitions; Dept. of Antiquities; 21 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-2: (also tomorrow) Beaubelvis Touche.
10-1: (also tomorrow): Exhibition of Oils and Gouaches by Elisha Sigard. Artists House.
11.30-12.30: Film Show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.
8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Recorded). Schumann: "Etudes Symphoniques." Schubert: "Unfinished" Symphony No. 8 in B. Minor. Doors will open 15 minutes before the programme at 8.15. The programme will begin exactly at 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
10-1: (also tomorrow): National Exhibition, over 200 painters and sculptors from all over the country. Museum.

HAIFA
10-1: (tomorrow 10-11 4-6): Collective Exhibition of paintings, drawings, prints and sculptures by Dizengoff, Tykocinski-Markus, Aschheim, Schwartz—Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

TOMORROW:

JERUSALEM
11 a.m.: Recorded Music Hour: Liszt "Mephisto Waltz." Rachmaninoff: "Concerto No. 4 in G Minor." Doors will open 15 minutes before the programme at 10.45. The programme will begin exactly at 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV
6.30 & 9 p.m.: "Pick up Girl," Chamber Theatre, Magnes Hall.
7 & 9 p.m.: The Israel String Quartet — Mozart, Beethoven, Prokofieff, Museum.
8 p.m.: "Lady Precious Stream," Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem Hall.

RAMAT GAN
8.30 p.m.: Li-La-Lo, Wonderful Revue, "It will Be Good." Ramz Hall.

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TEL AVIV: Kalberg, 23 Allenby, 3345. Frankel, 28 King George, 8731. Elisha, 45 Florentin, 7887. Bracha, 249 Dizengoff, 62467. Hashiva, Rothlev Qr., 67484. Caluba (Jaffa) 19 Rehov 4, 89438. TOMORROW: Magen, David, 35 Allenby, 3823. Shenkin, 189 Ben Yehuda, 6407. Medoweta, 21 King George, 62656. Weinraub, 36 Herzl, 2127. Hadassah, Hacohen Qr., 67484. Levi (Jaffa) 4 Rehov 4, 89194.
TOMORROW EVENING: Magen, 77 Allenby, 3487. Mivtav Hamedina, 208 Ben Yehuda, 62823. Mehlenberg, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3572. Greenberg, 64 King George, 62643. Hadassah, Hacohen Qr., 67484. Levi (Jaffa) 4 Rehov 4, 89194.
RAMAT GAN: Magen, 99 Bialik. GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam. TOMORROW: Ramat Yishak, Ahivagan, Rehov Yerushalayim. HAHLAT TITZHAK: Fishmann, opp. Bialolak factory.
HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Ashtoreth, 3083. Wolf Nissen, 29 Khavi, 6197. TOMORROW: Assuta, 56 Herzl, 2705. Assuta-Nesher, 19 Arzonoff, 3031. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Sudry and assistant, Montfort, 7283. MT. CARMEL TOMORROW: Ahava, 4 Herzl, 6944.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV today and tomorrow: Dr. M. Shahan, 1 Syrkin, 6942. Dr. I. Gerlitz, 3 Ben Yehuda, 64296. Today only: Dr. W. Silberbush, 30 Yehuda Halevi, 66319.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	18	9	18	19
Haifa	19	12	21	24
Nathanya	21	11	23	25
Tel Aviv Port	20	13	22	27
Hebron	17	11	20	21
Lydda Airport	21	10	23	25
Jerusalem	17	11	20	21
Beersheba	21	11	24	25
Safed	—	11	—	20
Tiberias	21	11	25	25

FORECAST FOR TODAY: The weather will continue as it were. OUTLOOK FOR SABBATH: Partly cloudy with possibility of rain towards the evening.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. recorded today. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

250 IMMIGRANTS from North Africa arrived in Haifa in the s.s. Negbah yesterday.

* * *

THE ORGANIZATION Department of the Histadrut Executive has announced that the price of the Shekel in Israel this year will be 150 prutа as compared to 30 prutа in previous years.

* * *

THE KEREN HAYEMETH is issuing a special stamp to commemorate the 30th Anniversary of the foundation of the Teachers Union.

* * *

THE WATER supply to lower Haifa will be stopped tomorrow from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., the Municipality announces.

* * *

THREE VALUABLE cameras and a wristwatch valued at IL.1,000 were stolen from Alisa Rosenblatt's flat in Rehov Bialik-son in Tel Aviv yesterday.

* * *

LARGE QUANTITIES of hashish valued at thousands of pounds were confiscated in Tiberias on Wednesday night after police had ambushes throughout the country for some days. Three persons were detained.

* * *

11 KILOGRAMS of hashish were confiscated and three men, trying to sell it to another who turned out to be a detective, were arrested in Nazareth yesterday.

* * *

THE TRIAL of four ammunition smugglers which was erroneously reported in yesterday's Post as having taken place in Tel Aviv was conducted in Beersheba.

STAFF AT HAIFA PORT TO BE CUT

HAIFA, Thursday. — The clerical staff of 700 at the Port Authority is to be drastically reduced, it was learned here today.

The Western Port area, "D Section," is also to be closed down in order to reduce the staff necessary to run the Port. It has been decided. With imports dropping steadily and the Government order diverting 40 per cent of all cargo to Jaffa taking effect, the Port's capacity has far outpaced the goods turnover.

At least one-third of the 1,400 stevedores are also to be dismissed.

400 MORE JOBLESS IN HAIFA

HAIFA, Thursday. — The number of unemployed here rose by 400 to 2,200 last week. Quarrels at the Labour Exchange when work is distributed are becoming regular, and police intervention is often necessary. In Tirat Hacarmel, the Exchange's furniture was smashed last week.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM—Tomatoes: 250 grams. Nos. 21, temporary 25, cases 4, 5, 6, A, B. Cheese: 100 grams. Eggs: 1, temporary 2, cases 7, 12.
TEL AVIV — Tomatoes: Aleph, 250 grams. Kof 4, Bet, 250 grams. Zadik 21, cases 1, 2, 400 grams a kilo. Sausage for infants: 200 grams, coupon 7.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT — Eggs: 2, Nos. 1, temporary 2, Nathanya, Petah Tikva, Rehovot, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Ra'anana, Kfar Saba, Lydda: 250 grams. Meat: 12, temporary 13, Petah Tikva, Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Rishon Letzion, Nes Ziona, Bnei Brak, Petah Tikva, Ramatayim, Magdiel, Kfar Saba, Herzlia.

Jerusalem Teachers Set Sunday Deadline

Jerusalem POST Reporter

Teachers in the Jerusalem area will go on strike on Sunday unless their November salaries are paid by that time, it was reported yesterday.

The Ministry of Education is attempting to dissuade the teachers and is continuing to negotiate with the Municipality over the question of the teachers' wages. The Municipality is demanding that the Government bear 80 per cent of Jerusalem's education budget while the Ministry insists on paying for only 70 per cent.

Salaries for teachers in all cities and towns have been allocated, an Education Ministry spokesman stated. These sums, unlike Jerusalem's, are not under dispute.

Elementary school teachers in Tel Aviv were advised by the teachers' board not to report for work on Sunday if they are not paid today.

Israel Urban Population Drops to 52 Per Cent

HADERA, Thursday. — The urban population of Israel has dropped from 70 per cent in 1948 to 52 per cent today, according to Mr. Y. Bruckus, of the Government Planning Council. He spoke at a meeting of Histadrut Councillors in Municipalities and Local Councils here today.

Four new towns were planned by the Government, he said, in Ceasarea, Wadi Falik, the Rishon LeZion dunes and Yavneh.

Mr. Y. Ben-Zvi, former City Engineer of Tel Aviv, said Local Authorities should be given a free hand to decide their development within a general framework to be fixed by the Central Authority. He advocated towns of 20,000 inhabitants each. Mr. D. Tevyahu, Mayor of Beersheba, suggested equalizing the price of fuel and staple commodities throughout the country to help develop backward areas. In Beersheba, he said, fuel cost almost twice as much as in more populated parts of the country.

Speed-Up of Pipe Line To Capital Asked

The Jerusalem Municipal Water Committee has asked the Mayor to take steps to speed up final construction work of the new water pipeline to the capital, it was reported yesterday.

Only about one-and-a-half kilometres remain to be completed, it was noted, but the pipes for this stretch are still to arrive, and the construction of two pumping stations along the route has not been completed. The Committee warned that water shortages will develop next summer unless the line is ready.

J'LEM IN DARKNESS

Nearly 20 per cent of the Jerusalem area was plunged into darkness last night, when electric current was cut off by the Jerusalem Electric Corporation.

A spokesman of the Corporation told The POST that the power cuts were made necessary by the public's disregard of the restrictions which would remain in force for at least another two or three weeks.

CITRUS PICKING MANUAL ISSUED FOR WORKERS

An attractive booklet has been published by the Efficiency Institute of the Ministry of Labour in conjunction with the Histadrut, the Manufacturers' Association and the Engineers Association, with the aim of increasing the efficiency of workers in the citrus groves. The booklet is written in simple vocalised Hebrew, and has many drawings, so that the new immigrants working in the groves will be able to understand it.

Working Youth

TIBERIAS, Thursday. — About 120 youths of the Histadrut Hanoar organization, who were unable to find employment in town, are earning £1 daily making stone at a work camp in the Emek Zevi area near here. They have become skilled at the trade and have reached a daily output of 20 kilogrammes each. The camp is to contain a permanent kitchen, but the youths will work in the Negev during the winter.

Toy Fund Gets 'Scrip'

Fifty dollars in "scrip" certificates — £25 from Mrs. Rebecca Shulman and £5 from Mrs. Esther Gottesman — will help The POST Ba'al Toy Fund provide a real Hanukka for a large number of children on our list this year.

Instead of a farewell party for Dr. A. Citron, who has resigned his post with the Heavy Industries Section of the Ministry of Commerce, his colleagues have donated IL.50 to the Fund.

Greater numbers of toys have been arriving the past few days and most of the collection centres are filling up. But much more is still needed with only eight days left to Hanukka. Cash contributions today stand at IL.2,973.000.

High Court Rejects Advocate's Request

The High Court yesterday refused to issue an order against the Minister of Justice and the Director of Courts calling on them to show why Dr. R. Weyl, a Jerusalem advocate, is not being issued copies of judgments in the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court.

The advocate claimed that most decisions in the Magistrate's Court are handwritten and often illegible. Since the reasons for the decision are not being read out, in accordance with the amended Rules of Procedure, Dr. Weyl pleaded that the only source of information about the judgment is a certified copy issued by the Court.

Under the law, Dr. Weyl pleaded, parties have the right to be issued copies of judgments within a reasonable period of time. The advocate cited a case in which he was told he would have to wait a month or two before he would be issued the copy. Before the month was over, the period of appeal in the District Court had expired.

While hearing the case, the Justices agreed that the advocate was entitled to be issued the copies, but pointed out that budgetary exigencies did not permit hiring additional typists. In the judgment, the Court stated that under the Archives Rules, Dr. Weyl should have made a written request to the Court concerned.

The Court was composed of Justices Olshan, Silberg and Zeltner.

Released from Seven Year Jail Term

A Jerusalem District Court judgment sentencing David Ezra, "The Limping One," to seven years imprisonment for manslaughter, was overruled by the Court of Appeals yesterday.

In a three-way split, one of the District Court Judges decided last September that Ezra was guilty of premeditated murder, the second Judge ruled for manslaughter and the President of the Court found grounds for acquitting the accused. They agreed on a seven year term, however.

The District Court was of the opinion that the only evidence before it was the confessions Ezra had made at the Police station. The accused pleaded, however, that he had not made them voluntarily and retracted them in Court.

The Court of Appeals held that additional evidence in support of the confession was needed to maintain the District Court judgment. No such evidence had been presented, however. The accused was together with another person at the time of the killing and outside of Ezra's confession there is nothing to show that he was not his companion committed the murder.

Mr. A. Levitzky and Mr. I. Tuzik appeared for Ezra. Mr. S. Shimron, the State Attorney, argued in support of the judgment.

ABOUT IL.800 was stolen from the bag of Tova Rubin of 22 Emile Zola street in Tel Aviv while she was travelling in a No. 4 bus yesterday.

Martyrs' Forest Waits for Rains

As soon as the rainy season begins, planting of 750,000 saplings will commence in the Martyrs' Forest, Mr. Joseph Weitz, head of the J.N.F. Afforestation Department, told the press during a hike across the Judean Hills where the great memorial is to go up. Already, 1.5m. of the 6m. trees envisaged in the Martyrs' Forest have been planted on the most eroded slopes of the 50,000-dunam reserve, which stretches from Bet Guvrin to Kiryat Anavim across the Jerusalem Corridor.

Standing on a ridge overlooking the naked hill-side, Mr. Weitz remarked that only after careful terracing could 20,000 dunams of the area be made fit for agriculture. Some 30,000 dunams would be covered with pine-woods which prevent erosion and create new soil. Pressmen trekked Indian-file along one of the hundred paths cleared to enable transport of sapling and workers to steep slopes. A wide road has been levelled following the bed of Wadi Sid, from Shoeva to Eshtaol, and narrower roads traverse the four ranges which were virgin territory a year ago.

The Martyrs' Forest is divided into 16 sections, each commemorating a slaughtered Jewish community; the Russian Forest will contain 1.5m. trees, the Polish section 2.5m. The Forest of Martyred Children and the Forest of Ghetto Fighters have been given a special place. Each national forest is composed of woods, dedicated to individual communities, a shrine and memorial-book within each wood. Stone-masons were already at work on the wayside memorials.

Thousands of pine-saplings await the rain at Eshtaol, central nursery of the Jewish National Fund, which will supply over 1.5m. young pine, cypress, eucalyptus and fruit-trees this season. The Martyrs' Forest project and other J.N.F. activities in the Jerusalem Corridor together employ 800 labourers, half of whom come from the Capital.

Mr. Weitz pointed out that local labour was preferable, but unemployment had forced the J.N.F. to import workers from the city. After several strikes, the employers and the J.N.F. had agreed on a wage of IL.2.650 daily. Planting in the Martyrs' Forest had far exceeded contributions received, and the Keren Kayemet was making a great effort to reach their six million target while enthusiasm for the ambitious project still ran high.

Rosh Pina Ma'bara Dwellers to Move

ROSH PINA, Thursday. — The ma'bara here is to be closed and its 260 families to receive permanent housing in nearby Metzer. The first 87 families have already signed their contracts and will move over as soon as the roads are completed.

Some 200 units have been built in Metzer including a clinic, a school for 150 pupils, and other public buildings. Pipes have already been laid by the Mekorot company which will supply unlimited quantities of water.

Each family will get one and a half dunams for an auxiliary farm. They will be assisted on developments by the J.N.F. and the Public Works Department.

Negev Water Line Ready Next Year

A pipe-line from Ein Radian to Elath will be completed next summer, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The amount of water carried by the 40 kilometre pipe-line will be sufficient to supply the water requirements of the copper mines north of Elath as well as those of a town of 10,000 inhabitants. The search for additional water resources is continuing throughout the Arava, and drillings have recently been begun deeper in the Negev.

The construction in Elath of a luxury hotel for tourists will start within two months, it was stated. The project will cost about IL.1m., which is being provided by private investors and by "Hevrat Ovdim" of the Histadrut. Private investors are supplying the building materials required.

It was also learned that the special transport company "Tovalah," established to carry the potash and other minerals from the Negev, has started operations and is now transporting ore from the phosphates and sodium mines. The company is expected to have about 150 20-ton trucks by next summer.

Rokach Report On Education Approved

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipal Council tonight voted its approval of the Mayor's report on the opening of the school year three months ago, against strong objections of all the Labour factions.

The latter took strong exception to what they called the Mayor's "discrimination against the Labour education trend."

Summing up the debate which preceded the vote, Mayor Rokach said that millions of pounds were wasted on the different educational trends and in advocating unified education. He hinted that steps in that direction were under discussion at the Ministry of Education.

Rabbi I. M. Abramovitz (Agudat Yisroel) also advocated unified education provided it is given "in the Jewish spirit."

SUFFOCATED IN PIT

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — The body of a man who died four days ago was found in a pit here today. Mohammed Hasardi, 22, who lived in a hut in an orange grove, fell into the pit during an epileptic fit and suffocated from sand which fell on him, according to police.

U.K. Jewry Protests Prague Trial

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The representative body of British Jews, the Board of Deputies, protested today against the anti-Semitic tenor of the proceedings at the recent Prague trial.

It denounced "the calculated attempt to exploit anti-Jewish prejudice within the Czechoslovak nation which was formerly so sympathetic to the suffering of the Jewish masses in other countries."

The Board said the trial vilified Israel, "whose policy is to provide a home for victims of persecution and discrimination," and expressed sorrow that Czechoslovak, which up recently supported Israel, "should engage in anti-Jewish propaganda, with the deplorable consequence it may bring upon the broken remnants of Jewry in Eastern Europe."

French republicans of widely different opinions have protested against the trial and executions of Czechoslovak Communist leaders. Among recent leaders to denounce the trial were Communist Deputy Auguste Gillot, who, with three members described themselves as "independent Communists," sent a joint telegram to Czechoslovak President Klement Gottwald and Marshal Stalin.

The French League of the Rights of Man passed a resolution expressing "deep emotion" at the outcome of the Prague trial.

A meeting of Paris Jewish organizations passed a resolution protesting against "the anti-Semitic character of the Prague trial."

U.S. Prosperity Vital To Israel—Harriman

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The Mutual Security Director, Mr. Averell Harriman, speaking at a testimonial dinner of the Palestine Economic Corporation here last night, said that Israel's economic problems were admittedly difficult today. "But," he said, "they would become utterly unmanageable if we in the United States had a prolonged recession."

He said that the maintenance of "a dynamic expanding economy in the United States" was the first and most fundamental task.

He added that "the strains and frictions which now exist between Israel and its neighbours will be ameliorated and ultimately removed by the economic upbuilding and social improvement of the whole Middle East. These in turn can only take place within the framework of an expanding economy."

What applies to the economic scene, Mr. Harriman said, also "applies as well to the field of national security. Defence of the Middle East against the Soviet threat can only be real and effective when that defence becomes an integral part of a collective security system for the whole free world."

ISRAEL TO GET U.S. BOOKS WORTH $1m.

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Israel will get approximately $1m. worth of books and publications this year from the U.S. under the $30m. Information Exchange Programme, Mr. Wilford J. Kramer, Public Affairs Officer at the U.S. Embassy, said today at the weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club here.

Mr. Kramer also disclosed that the U.S. Embassy is considering the publication of an illustrated Hebrew periodical.

Mapam Paper Must Answer Libel Case

HAIFA, Thursday. — "Al Hamishmar," the Mapam organ; its publishers and printers and its Haifa correspondent, Mr. Dov Shuval, must answer the libel charges profferred against them by the 13 Ata plant Worker Committee's members, Magistrate E. Slonin decided here today.

He rejected the defence argument to quash the trial on legal grounds, but ruled that the paper's editor, Mr. E. Peri, could not be tried on a criminal charge as he is a Knesset member, and cancelled the charges against him. The Committee based its accusation on an article which appeared last December 3 that purported to portray that the Ata shooting, now being tried in the District Court, was the result of the Committee's bad relations with the workers. The hearing was adjourned to January 19.

Shop Owner Seizes One Thief, Robbed by Other

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM).— While trying to detain a man whom he suspected of having stolen two pairs of trousers, Mr. M. Lipowjtch, owner of a shop in Rehov Shabazi here, was robbed of another pair of trousers by another man.

While one of the two men was trying on trousers in Mr. Lipowitch's shop yesterday, the other tried to make off with two pair. The owner caught him, but during the argument his friend left the shop in new trousers, abandoning his worn pair. A suspect has been detained.

FOR TAKING money under false pretences from Shmuel Arieha last January, Sayid Amiya, 21, of Nathanya was sentenced to one year in prison by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, December 4
ORLY (Central Circuit) Tel. 4548
Bronze performance
THE HEIRESS
Olivia de Havilland, Ralph Richardson
Mat.: EL PASO
John Payne, Gail Russell
ORION Tel. 4539
THE TREASURE OF LOST CANYON
William Powell — Julie Adams
GAL OR Tel. 4547
Non-stop performance
THREE CAME HOME
Claudette Colbert, Patrick Knowles
AMPHI Tel. 4515
Israel Premiere
WAIT TILL THE SUN SHINES NELLIE
Technicolor
Jean Peters — David Wayne
ORAH Tel. 4517
LILLABY OF BROADWAY
Technicolor
Doris Day — Gene Nelson
ARMON Tel. 4525
Israel Premiere
MESSALINE
Maria Felix — George Marshall
Jean Tilley
English, French, Hebrew subtitles on the film
ATHON Tel. 4522
UP IN ARMS
Technicolor
Danny Kaye
Advance sale of tickets
Rehov corner Rehov Herzlia
Tel. 4529
EN DOR Tel. 4521
Mat. Daily
THE FROGMEN
Tyrone Power, Dana Andrews
ROCK ISLAND TRAIL
Technicolor
MOSHAV Tel. 4519
Miss Dreller's
Open Concert
All SOVIET'S BIG CHOIR
Adults only
2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in Haifa.

New Wellcome Stamp

The 10 prutа Wellcome memorial stamp is shown above. The commemorative cachet (first day) will be available on Tuesday, the end of the 10 day mourning period in all Post Offices. Cachet designed by Gershon Knaan, 3 Rehov Flusser, Tel Aviv.

Malayan War Under Control, Templer Says

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— High Commissioner in Malaya, General Templer, said here today, "At long last we are beginning to get the war under control."

Gen. Templer, who is here to report to the Government, told reporters there had been a marked decline recently to open terrorist activity. He said the Communist Central Committee in Malaya had instructed branches "to give up to a large extent indiscriminate terrorism and sabotage and to concentrate instead on insidious subversion."

Reasons for this, Templer said, were improved security measures and the fact that terrorism had turned the masses against the Communists. But he expected the Communists would persist with selective terrorism.

U.S. May Lift Pressure On Buying Persian Oil

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— The possibility that the U.S. may toughen its attitude to Britain's embargo on the sale abroad of Persian oil is being seriously considered by officials here, a usually well-informed source said today.

Repeated reports that the State Department is considering lifting its present pressure on American oil companies not to buy and transport Persian oil are still unconfirmed in official London quarters. But the possibility is now believed to have been raised with the Foreign Office by the Administration in Washington.

Questioned about a press report that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has actually received a note to this effect from Secretary of State Dean Acheson, a Foreign Office spokesman today said that this was not true.

Mr. Churchill has invited the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand and Canada to stay with him at Chequers this week-end, it was announced today. The Premiers will discuss defence problems and probably the ANZUS Pact.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
ALLENBY 5th week
ARTHUR KENNEDY
BRIGHT VICTORY
Matn: COMING AROUND THE MOUNTAIN
ARMON DAVID 7th week
Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford
BORN YESTERDAY
CHEN 4th week
One of the most important pictures in the past ten years
A PLACE in the SUN
with Montgomery CLIFT
Elizabeth TAYLOR
Shelley WINTERS
Based on the world-famous novel, An American Tragedy by Theodore Dreiser.
Saturday: at 4 & 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
EDEN 2nd week
Maurice SCHWARTZ in the Yiddish musical
TEVYA
By Sholom Aleichem
ESTHER 7th week
Air Conditioned
M.G.M.'s Greatest Musical of the Year in Technicolor.
AN AMERICAN IN PARIS
Starring: GENE KELLY, LESLIE CARON
Music: GEORGE GERSHWIN
MIGDALOR
WALT DISNEY'S
beautiful entertainment
SNOW WHITE and THE SEVEN DWARFS
MOGRABI 3rd week
Ava Gardner James Mason
PANDORA
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
OPHIR 2nd week
Ray MILLAND—John HODIAK
in M.G.M.'s
NIGHT into MORNING
ORION 3rd week
José Cubiles—Danielle Darrieux
in Max Ophuls'
(of "La Ronde" fame)
LE PLAISIR
SHDEROTH
David NIVEN, Raymond MASSEY
A MATTER OF LIFE and DEATH
In Technicolor
TAMAR
Bookings called 4th & last week
— Rita Heyworth —
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
Daytime only!
Continuous from 1.45—3.30
Mon. Dec. 6 & Mon. Dec. 6
LOST TRIBE
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
Tues. Dec. 7 to Wed. Dec. 15
COUNTER-ATTACK
PARL. 30291

Donnelly Resigns As High Commissioner

WASHINGTON, Thursday.— Mr Walter Donnelly, American High Commissioner in Germany, has resigned, authoritative sources said here today. His resignation, submitted to President Truman, was reported to become effective on December 31.

He is expected to be succeeded by Mr. Samuel Reber, Assistant High Commissioner. Mr. Donnelly was appointed High Commissioner last July.

Informed sources said Mr. Donnelly resigned to enter business life.

Officials said it was customary for ambassadors of the U.S. to offer their resignation when a new administration takes over at the White House and Mr. Donnelly could be expected to act in that way.

Kenyatta Amused When Described as Drinker

NAIROBI, Thursday (Reuter). — Jomo Kenyatta rocked with laughter in the dock here today when he heard a Kikuyu tribesman describe him as "the heaviest drinker in the world."

The witness added that he and Kenyatta "several times drunk ourselves silly together," but asked that his name should not be published because he feared for his life.

Kenyatta, bearded Kikuyu leader, is charged with managing the Mau Mau anti-white terrorist organization in the colony. It is the second day of the trial held in a classroom of the African Agricultural School here.

Kenyatta, 55, is described by the prosecution as "in a class by himself compared with the other accused."

Feller's Successor Named

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Constantin Stavropoulos was today appointed as principal director of the U.N. Legal Department to succeed Mr. Abraham Feller who committed suicide recently.

Mr. Stavropoulos, 47, has held a number of diplomatic jobs for the Greek government. He was representative of Greece at the U.N. War Crimes Commission between 1943 and 1946. He was also Senior Legal Adviser to the U.N. mediation mission under Count Folke Bernadotte.

BEIRUT PURGE

The Lebanese Government has dismissed 300 government officials in accordance with its present drive to clean up the administration.

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Cables in Brief

WAGE RISE. — President Truman yesterday overruled the Wage Stabilization Board and approved a wage increase for 175,000 coal miners.

REJECTED. — The Swiss National Assembly yesterday rejected a Socialist motion to stop the country's contribution of 700,000 francs to UNESCO because of Spain's entry to that organization.

INQUIRY. — U.S. Attorney General James McGranery has ordered a Grand Jury inquiry into multi-million dollar deals in surplus American markets after World War II.

REORGANIZATION. — Dr. Joza Brilej, Yugoslav Ambassador to Britain, has been recalled to Belgrade in connection with a reorganization of the whole state administration in Yugoslavia.

BIRTHDAY. — General Francisco Franco, Spanish head of State for the past 13 years, was 56 yesterday.

MINISTER.—Panayotis Kanellopoulos was sworn in today as Greek Minister of Defence. The Ministry had provisionally been held by Prime Minister Papagos.

EXPLOSION.—Three workers were killed and 12 injured in a gas explosion at a factory in Genoa, Italy, yesterday.

FLOODS.—Floods in many parts of France showed signs of receding yesterday but several rivers, including the Rhine, were still over their banks.

RECALLED.—Dr. Joza Brilej, Yugoslav Ambassador to London since June, 1948, has been recalled to Belgrade for an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is 43 years old and was Marshal Tito's companion during the war.

VISIT.—General Stylianos Kitrilis, Chief of the Greek General Staff arrived in Rome from Athens yesterday for a brief visit to Italy.

VETERANS.—Representatives of 12 million ex-servicemen from 16 countries will meet in London on December 8 for the four-day annual assembly of the World Veterans Association. It was announced in London.

FRANCO.—General Francisco Franco celebrated his 56th birthday yesterday in northern Spain, where he opened 300 new low-rent dwellings for workers at Pamplona.

Anglo-American Accord on Israel

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Oliver Franks, retiring British Ambassador to Washington, said on his arrival here today that American relations with Britain were excellent.

He told reporters that when he went to the U.S. in 1948 the two countries were not always in agreement on the problems of Israel as a new nation. But these difficulties had been surmounted and Britain's own relations with Israel were now very good.

COLUMBIA FILMS
has pleasure in presenting

The great Film
MESSALINA
(The Wife of a Roman Emperor)
A film full of love, passion and heroism
with
MARIA FELIX ★ GEORGE MARCHALL
French sound-track
Hebrew and English subtitles
Starting Saturday, Dec. 6
ARMON CINEMA, HAIFA
Coming Shortly at
ZION CINEMA Jerusalem—ORION CINEMA Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturday: 6.15 & 8.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Dec. 4
ARMON CINEMA
The exciting & savage lovers for the exotic & ravishing Queen of
Atlantis
Starring: Maria MONTEZ — Jean Pierre AUMONT — Dennis O'KEEFE
based on the famous novel by Pierre Benoit.
EDEN Tel. 3829
Rudyard Kipling's famed adventure, in Technicolor, in one of the year's biggest M.G.M.'s glorious productions!
Errol FLYNN
Dean STOCKWELL
Paul LUKAS in
KIM
Also Sun. at 10.30 a.m.
Fri. at 2.45 p.m.
STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE
EDISON Tel. 4036
Sat. at 6.15 & 9.30 Weekd. at 3, 6.30, 8.45 FORUM FILM
Proudly present:
Second Week
of the celebrated Opera by Jacques Offenbach
TALES OF HOFFMANN
Colour by Technicolor
with: Moira SHEARER
Ludmilla TCHERINA
Leonide MASSINE
Robert HELPMANN
also today at 5.30 p.m.
STUDIO Tel. 4044
Sat. 6.15 for military only.
At 8.15 for general public.
Weekd. at 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Lorelei YOUNG
Barry SULLIVAN
in a crushing story of a gallant love:
CAUSE FOR ALARM
with Hebrew super-imposed titles. Today at 2.30:
FORSYTE WOMAN
AUDITORIUM Tel. 4437
Only Saturday at 5.15 & 8.30
20th Century Fox-Technicolor
Broken Arrow
based on the famous novel "Blood Brothers"
Starring: James Stewart
Debra Paget — Jeff Chandler
OR-GIL Tel. 61486
Third Week
Gene NELSON, Virginia MAYO and S. Z. SAKALL
Headline the sparkling cast of
Painting the Clouds With Sunshine
"Warner Bros.", lavish musical film in Technicolor
Twice nightly at 6.30 & 8.30
Sat. at 5.15 & 8.15, Mat. Afternoon Perf., at 3 p.m.
(Also today at 2.30)
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
(Review) with Danny Kaye
(In Technicolor)
ORION Tel. 2914
FIXED BAYONETS
with Richard BASEHART
Gene EVANS, Richard O'NEA
A realistic grim story of the Korea War, bravery of a gang of Guys in defence of a road block in the frozen mountains.
ZION HALL
PAUL MUNI —
MERLE OBERON
CORNEL WILDE
in a glorious and thrilling musical in Technicolor
A SONG TO REMEMBER
TEL-OR Tel. 6815
The screen's greatest personalities:
Joan FONTAINE — Joseph COTTEN
in a picture that achieves new heights in dramatic intensity
SEPTEMBER AFFAIR
Today at 3.45 p.m.:
Almost and Cousins Meet the Killer Boris Karloff

Personal Notices

MARVYN HATCHUEL, Johannesburg, South Africa — ALIZA HATCHWELL, Kiryat Motzkin, Israel

ENGAGED

November 28, 1948

SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION
ISRAEL COMMITTEE

THE CONSECRATION of the TOMBSTONE of our late revered leader
JOSEPH JANOWER

(Founder and first Chairman of the Israel Committee and Director of the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael)
will take place at the OLD CEMETERY, Trumpeldor Street, Tel Aviv on MONDAY, DECEMBER 6 at 11 a.m.
All friends are kindly requested to attend.
Attention is drawn to the separate announcement by the K.K.L. in connection with the planting of a memorial forest at TZORA on December 7, at 12 noon.

KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL

The planting of the first trees in the Wood in memory of the late
JOSEPH JANOWER
founding member of the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael
will take place at TZOR'A, in the Hills of Judea, on Sunday, December 7, 1952, at 12 noon.
All friends are kindly invited to attend
CARS WILL LEAVE FROM—
JERUSALEM: Head Office of the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael at 11 a.m.
TEL AVIV: Office of the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael Prof. Herman Shapiro Street at 10.30 a.m.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Fr day, December 5, 1952
Kislev 17, 5713. — Rabi Awwal 18, 1372

THE prospects for the Presidential election by the Knesset next Monday are not pleasing. Forecasts are not lacking that a deadlock may supervene, unless in the three days that are left one or two of the Parties at present imbued with spite are moved to abandon the tactics designed to prevent the election of Mr. Ben-Zvie, and this for no better reason than that he is the choice of the Israel Labour Party.

ON THE EVE

There are three candidates in the field, apart from the Mapai candidate — Dr. Bernstein for the General Zionists; Mr. Y. Gruenbaum for Mapam; Rabbi Nurock for the Religious Bloc. Normally, a nominee able to command some fifty votes on the first and succeeding ballots, as is Mr. Ben-Zvie, might be certain of the House's ultimate endorsement. None of the others can start with more than a third of this number, and it would take a coalescing of all three round one candidate to match Mr. Ben-Zvie's initial strength. Moreover, as matters stand, none of the other candidates, the Minister of Posts apart, can hope for votes outside his own Party. None but the General Zionists are expected to cast their votes for Mr. Bernstein, and none but Mapam, and possibly the Communists, for Mr. Gruenbaum. In the first ballot, on which to be elected the successful candidate must poll 61 votes, or a majority of the House of 120, sponsors of Dr. Bernstein and Mr. Gruenbaum will demonstratively register their votes in their candidates' favour; and so, of course, will the Religious Bloc, in favour of Rabbi Nurock.

Then what?

The three Parties have each intimated, among other things, that they will go on balloting for their own candidate "to the end." Unless, then, there is a change, the House and nation may be treated to something new in the form of a split vote, with the express and obstructionist purpose of deadlocking the election. But there may yet be a change. The General Zionists, so it is reported, are minded at some point to throw their votes in with the Mizrahi and other Religious fragments, and so are the Herut. This would, according to some estimates, bring Rabbi Nurock closely behind Mr. Ben-Zvie who in the circumstances might be deprived of a majority.

Politics is a devious and often spiteful game, but in this instance, political spite would be carried to mischievous lengths. The General Zionists would be voting for the Clerical Parties' choice, at a time when, like many others, they are at pains to explain that the State of Israel and the theocratic ideas of some of the Religious Bloc are far from identical. Herut has been known to harness clericalism for their peculiar purposes, and in their vexation at their own growing ineffectiveness may not object too strongly at the State and Mizrahi becoming synonymous — if by such means the Labour opponents can be discomfited or chastised. There remain the Progressives, who have yet to announce their decision.

The parties appear to ignore that Mr. Ben-Zvie, of all candidates has the backing of people in all parties, as well as his own. He is Mapai's candidate, and is the symbol of much that the Party stands for, yet he can claim the adhesion of the masses to a degree that none of the other three can touch. For just under twenty years Mr. Ben-Zvie was at the head of the National Council of Palestine Jews, and believe that a leading member of the Mandatory's Advisory Council, and of the Jerusalem Municipality. At no time was he — or indeed could he — charged with partisanship. Had he not been nominated by his own Party, others might have been honoured to have him as their standard bearer. The Opposition would be well advised to re-think their strategy and to ponder whether their obstructionism leading to possible deadlock is calculated to enhance the dignity or serve the interests of the country at large.

'America's Resources Dwindling' — Gideonse

Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, last night addressed a large audience at Rothschild in Jerusalem on the American political scene. He was introduced by Dr. D. W. Senator, Executive Vice-President of the Hebrew University.

Prof. Gideonse remarked that the U.S. elections "will not change American economic foreign policy," and that the Point Four Programme "will probably be developed into a more rational arrangement in order to preserve America's dwindling resources."

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Bonds Leaders Ask More Support

THERE was a spate of resignations this week: first came the news of the resignation of Mr. Morgenthau, Mr. Mentor and some of their associates from the Independence Bond Drive, then the resignations of Dr. Shaba, Director General of the Ministry of Health and of Dr. A. Citron, Head of the Heavy Industry Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry were reported, and finally the Chief of Staff's resignation.

While the two Ministry resignations did not arouse too much interest — Dr. Shaba had asked to be relieved of his post for more than a year, while Dr. A. Citron, one of the Directors of the Solel Boneh affiliated "Phoenicia" glass works, was replaced by Mr. M. Citron of the also Solel Boneh affiliated "Kur" company—Mr. Mentor's, and Rav Aluf Yadin's resignations were of much greater significance and deserved much more press-minded handling than they received from the Government.

The first report of the resignation of Mr. Mentor and the other Directors of the Bond Drive was published in one of the evening papers, which claimed "lack of cooperation from the Government" as the reason given for the withdrawal. The Prime Minister's Office was silent. At least three members of the Cabinet claimed ignorance of the New York move. A Government spokesman who usually briefs the Press after Cabinet meetings also refused to comment and even added a remark to the effect that there was nothing to be so upset about.

Minister's Confirmation

The only Cabinet Minister who was communicative was the Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, who confirmed the report and added that the Cabinet would not accept the resignation.

Even after Mr. Eshkol's reply was published other official confirmation, comment or explanation was still very scant. There was again a report that Mr. Mentor had been urgently requested to come to Israel for consultations, with what results it was not stated.

It was not the first time that Mr. Mentor had seen himself obliged to resign. In 1943 he left the Zionist Emergency Council, reportedly because of differences of opinion with Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, then leader of American Zionism.

In October 1948, Mr. Mentor resigned again—this time from his post of Executive Vice President of the United Palestine Appeal. And again, it was because of differences with Rabbi Silver and Dr. Neumann, both of whom, he said, had taken no active part in fund-raising but used their influence to control the allocation of these funds to Israel. Though it was never officially disclosed, it was generally known that the majority refused to accept the resignation and Mr. Mentor was willing to reconsider his step, but the resignation was unexpectedly accepted on the strong insistence of Rabbi Silver; and in January 1949 Mr. Mentor was appointed Vice President of the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York. After a month, Mr. Mentor was back in the U.J.A. with greater powers. The following week, Rabbi Silver resigned from his post of Chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York in protest, together with Dr. Neumann.

The Prime Minister congratulates the new Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Mordecai Makleff. Cabinet Ministers at the ceremony are (from right to left): Rabbi M. Nurock, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mr. Moshe Shapira, Mr. Moshe Sharett, Prof. Ben Zion Dinaburg and Mr. Haim Cohen.

Rabbi Silver has since then taken no official part in Zionist politics, while Dr. Neumann was elected as General Zionist representative to the Jewish Agency by the Zionist Congress in 1951 and given the post of Head of the Agency's Economic Department.

In November 1950, Mr. Mentor accepted the appointment of Executive Vice President of the Israel Independence Bond Drive, which was launched in the U.S. in May 1951. He took with him a number of his closest colleagues from the U.J.A., and Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., accepted the chairmanship. Soon, however, differences between him and the U.J.A. leaders also appeared. Disputes about the co-ordination of

"Eli says he heard one can manage things more easily as an Anglo-Saxon."

the two campaigns began, and finally the Cabinet in agreement with the Jewish Agency appointed Ambassador Abba Eban as co-ordinator of the two campaigns. Since this appointment, nothing of importance has been heard about the work of the co-ordinator.

There was much speculation this week as to what lies behind Mr. Mentor's latest resignation. When the Bonds project was launched in May 1951, the target was 500 million dollars in three years. In the first six months 50 millions were subscribed. In July 1952, the figures reported by Mr. Mentor were 82 million dollars in cash and 58 million dollars in pledges. In an article published this week in the Economic Supplement of *The Jerusalem POST*, Mr. J. Bugarman, Israel Chairman of the Bond Drive, reported that 90 million dollars had so far been subscribed and paid and 60 million dollars committed.

Even if we take into account that Mr. Bugarman's figures were complete only till the end of October, i.e. for one and a half years since the launching of the campaign, the Drive seems to be somewhat behind schedule, and the doubting friend may not hold out much hope of the target being reached. This should appear to be a reason for redoubled effort with subscriptions from Israel, and the next future will show whether this by the time the Government will have.

New Army Chief

The other big resignation of the week was that of Chief of Staff Yigael Yadin. At 4.30 p.m. the P.I.O. (Press and Information Office) 'phoned all newspaper offices in Jerusalem that there would be an urgent and important press conference with Mr. Moshe Pearlman, Head of Government Information Services, at 6.15 p.m. The first guess was that he had something to say about the extraordinary Cabinet meeting held in the morning, when Israel's Minister to Czechoslovakia, Dr. Kubovy, reported on the Prague trial.

At the Conference, however, Mr. Pearlman was accompanied by Egan Aluf Ami Partin, chief Army spokesman, and the announcement made was about the second extraordinary Cabinet meeting held on the same day, at which the Cabinet was informed of the resignation of Rav Aluf Yigael Yadin and approved the appointment of Mordecai Makleff as Israel's third Chief of Staff — the first was Rav-Aluf Ya'acov Dori.

Mr. Pearlman gave a detailed description of the 20 minute ceremony which followed the Cabinet meeting, and at which Rav Aluf Yadin returned the Chief of Staff's Standard to Prime Minister Ben Gurion, which was then handed over to Rav Aluf Makleff. Mr. Pearlman also distributed copies of Mr. Ben Gurion's letter accepting Yadin's resignation to the Press, Yadin's reply, Makleff's letter accepting the appointment, the letter of appointment itself, and an official communique on the changes. The only document not made public was Rav-Aluf Yadin's letter of resignation. This not unnaturally has given rise to rumours as contradictory as only rumours can be.

Also This Week

There was a very grave issue on the agenda of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission, but the Jordanians stayed away from two consecutive emergency meetings called by the Chairman, Major General Dr. Bilder, to discuss the matter. The item on the agenda was Israel's complaint that one of the captured marauders, hundreds of whom cross the border every week to pillage and murder in Israel, carried a document certified by the signature of an Arab Legion officer, that he was on active service.

Israel interpreted this document as clear proof that some of the marauders at least are not engaged in raiding on their own initiative, but carry across the border by the Jordan authorities.

Many Israelis, hearing that marauders are being sent to Israel by the Jordan authorities, wondered if the Jordanians believed that it would be more difficult for Israel to send some of Jordan's own demobilized Palestinian Arabs to Amman, particularly if Jordan carried on her "small war."

POLITICAL POLICE DECORATED FOR LABOUR PROJECT

Press Slip Over Volga Canal

By A Special Correspondent

THE study of the Soviet press is considered by many specialists on Eastern affairs a worse than useless means of keeping abreast with what is happening behind the Iron Curtain. Those who belong to that school claim that the censorship of "Glavlit" is the most complete and total in human history, and that everything which could be of the faintest interest to observers abroad is invariably cut out, if, indeed, any journalist or writer is uncautious enough to mention such a fact in an article. It is true, to be sure, that there can't be two opinions about the completeness of the "Glavlit" censorship which embraces all fields, and in comparison with which all previous censors were clumsy dabblers. But even Soviet censors sometimes slip, and the results are, in view of the deep secrecy generally preserved, almost invariably sensational.

One such slip occurred several weeks ago: it has evoked much interest among specialists on Eastern European affairs and will probably have wide repercussions both in Russia and abroad. It concerns the issue of forced labour, or, to be more exact, the part of the political police in the "Big construction works of Communism", which have been hailed by Russian propaganda as an obvious proof of the peaceful character of Soviet policy and its superiority over the West. Western observers had voiced the suspicion that forced labour was used on construction projects such as the canal connecting the Volga and Don, the Stalingrad and Kuybishev power stations, etc. But it must in fairness be admitted that these allegations were not based on known facts, and were indignantly denied by Communist propaganda which maintained that free and happy Soviet citizens were carrying out this peaceful construction work.

To make a long story short; "Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government, published on September 13, 1952 an obituary dedicated to Vassili Vassilievitch Chernichov, deputy Minister for the Interior (MVD the Political Police). It contained details of the career of this prominent member of the Cheka, later renamed MVD., and was signed by 23 of his colleagues in the Political Police. This news item as such was of little interest: similar obituaries are frequently found in the Soviet press. But a fortnight later, on September 27, 1952 attentive readers again met the names of the signatories of the obituary, this time in "Vedomosti Verhovnove Soviets" (The Soviet "Official Gazette"). And the occasion was an ominous one for it consisted of a list of persons who received various distinctions and medals for their important services in the construction of the Volga-Don canal! Here again we met S.N. Kruglov, the head of MVD, who was awarded the Lenin order, while two of his colleagues of the Political Police got even higher distinctions: Barabanovitch and Shuk were appointed "Heroes of Socialist Labour." Upon other heads of the Political Police including Serow, and Mamulov, also the Order of Lenin, and the Order of the "Red Star" or the "Red Banner" were bestowed.

Planned Economy

It had been known before that the Political Police was running the concentration camps on a planned economy basis, and that the inmates fulfilled an important function in Soviet economy, especially in the far away region of Siberia or Soviet Asia, into which "free Labour" could not be attracted. It had already been estimated that at least a quarter of Soviet wood production (possibly more) and about the same percentage of gold production etc. was in the hands of the Political Police, who are the biggest single employers of labour in the country, and economically as well as politically a state within a state. But it had not been proved, until this publication appeared in the Soviet "Official Gazette" that the Political Police was also running the big construction works in European Russia, which serves as one of the main propaganda themes of the Communists throughout the world. The revelation of that fact is, to put it mildly, interesting, and it is to be expected that some one high up in "Glavlit" is going to pay for it. The Soviet law on the transmission of state secrets of June 9, 1947 says . . . But this is already a different story.

Readers' Letters

LABOUR COSTS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—May we correct one or two errors which, unfortunately, crept into your otherwise excellent Economic Supplement?

In the first instance, the cost of transport and labour is not 500 per cent higher than in America. The comparison applies to such countries as Denmark, Italy and Germany. Secondly, we do not claim to have a "monopoly-sale" of shoe machinery and spare parts. We have, however, reached an agreement with the Government whereby the importation into Israel of machines and parts manufactured by us, would not be admitted. This is in order to protect our young industry against foreign competition. Thirdly, we have reached no agreement with the Government to pay the Treasury "15 per cent of the foreign trade profit." We have only discussed with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the future possibility of allotting to them 15 per cent of the "added value" of our foreign trade transactions.

Yours etc.,
POPPER SHOE MACHINERY WORKS
(Leslie Joseph Popper)
Jerusalem, December 3

HANUKKA "AIR-LIFT"

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Most of Israel's youth organizations are joining forces to help the Aviation Council find funds for the Aero Club's youth air-training activities, by selling attractively printed post cards to the public during Hanukka week.

How much this means to a young country ever struggling with a thousand problems, of which her dependence on foreign air-personnel is a major one, involving a great outlay in hard currency,

It has remained for youth to come to the aid of youth in a great triumph of voluntary organization and teamwork. Brainchild of Mr. Moshe Baru, the General Secretary of the Aviation Council of Israel, and Mr. Mordecai Cautchowsky, the Director of the Aero Club, six national youth organizations are taking part in the campaign. 60,000 cards have been printed to be sold at a minimum of 150 prutа each. The target figure is IL.15,000.

The campaign officially commences on December 14, the second day of Hanukka, and will last seven days.

Yours etc.,
MAURICE GLADSTONE
Tel Aviv, November 30.

COURTEOUS SERVICE

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I had to apply to various Government departments (Foreign Exchange of the Ministry of Finance, Import Section of the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health and the Haifa Customs Authorities) in connection with an import licence. To every one of these inquiries, I received a prompt, courteous and helpful reply. I should have accepted this as normal and should not have thought it worth mentioning, had I not come across so much criticism of the attitude of Government officials towards the public.

Could it be that my experience is the rule and that the few bad exceptions get — as happens so often — much more publicity than the meritorious majority?

Yours etc.,
MORDECAI YAFFE
Gvat, November 30.

CORRECTION

The letter which appeared in our issue of December 1, under the heading "School Facilities," should have referred to the Hove Beadle School and not the Hove Beadle School. Also, it is now learned that a complete set of the Hove Beadle School had already been improvised. Editor J.P.

Men and Things

THE best modes of travel are being taken out of private hands. Time was when the intending world-circumnavigator assembled his own craftsmen, marched them to the nearest timber stands, and fashioned his own ship; accepting the help of the gods if his name happened to be Odysseus. Now only the cruelly rich man owns his aeroplane or boat, and makes journeys which are anything but necessary. Only our poverty-stricken selves, humping our multiform packages on willing backs, have to go cap in hand to the huge impersonal concerns which will transport us to the stage-point nearest our grandmother's top-flat eyrie, or our grandson's end-of-the-world farm. But the gentle click of the ticket-clipper confirming our right, the gentle sifting of sand particles up and down in the atmosphere of the vehicle, and the gentle rocking past landmarks never let one forget the joys of free travel.

Hitch-hiking remains the most exhilarating experience of the poor traveller. To ride in a car or lorry, free of official docketing and restraint, free of charge, is the occasional perquisite of the serviceman going home on leave or rejoining his unit. He feels the benefit to his time-scheme and his pocket, and derives kudos from being a servant of the public on show.

But a rude Army directive to the soldiers of Britain informs them that hitch-hiking is degrading. This should shock Orientals' sense of hospitality, for the Bactrian camel was designed with two humps solely in order that the nomad could give his neighbour a lift. B. S.

THEATRE NOTES

Battle of the Sexes

CHAMBER THEATRE: "The Women Have Their Way". A comedy in two acts by Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero. Directed by Gershon Plotkin.

THE Chamber Theatre has come up with a novel way of booking a play by different names in Hebrew and in English. The Hebrew title of its present offering is No Man Would Believe It, and the English, Women Have Their Way. It would be interesting to know what the playwrights Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero called their comedy in the original Spanish. And when there is confusion in the simple rendering of a title, there is a suspicion that there might be confusion in the interpretation of the play.

In spite of the fact that the authors died only a decade or so ago, the play has a distinct flavour of the comedy of manners. It is inclined to generalize putting women into one category and men in another and treat them as two separate species. It is however pleasant, well constructed and amusing.

The story deals with a young lawyer from Madrid who comes to a small Andalusian village in connection with his uncle's will. As there happens to be about two women in every man in the village, the women go into action, often an unattractive, provocative young man making her appearance. The females are led by the rigorous, outspoken, middle-aged spinster Concha Puerto who immediately sets the machinery into motion to capture the young man into the folds of the most eligible young woman, Juanita La Rosa. Of course the young man tries to escape, but he has been warned by the doctor, Don Cecilio, that he is just going to pay for his sins. Don Cecilio himself had been meted out similar treatment 30-odd years ago and had been trapped. Adolpho falls in love with Juanita but the main triumph in that Concha Puerto never knows whether she dragged Adolpho into marriage or whether the young people fell in love at first sight.

Hanna Meron attacked the part of Concha Puerto with abandon and gusto. She was very vital and funny, though this part and some of the others might have been handled with more restraint, especially in the first act. Mordehai Ben Zeev played the part of the kindly village priest with gentle humour. It was gratifying to see Avraham Ben Joseph without the beard and philosophic manner, which have been his lot in so many parts. As Adolpho, the practical city lawyer, he is an amusingly confused and irritated man, when confronted by the indomitable women.

Lea Knut was very charming and sweet as Juanita. Her composure was very restful in contrast to the violent jumping and running about of the other two young women in the play, Haya Harazit and Aviva Gor. Rosa Lichtenstein looked truly majestic as Santita, Don Julian's deaf sister, and Zeev Berlinsky was good as the irascible doctor. Ina Carmel played a small scene as a village girl with a nice sense of comedy. Ora Ido made far too many facial grimaces to indicate emotion as Dona Belen. Matl Raz was sufficiently amusing as the bullying Pepe Lord.

When Gershon Plotkin took his bow after the final curtain he looked quite unhunted, and no wonder: he must have worked very hard, for the play went at a furious pace whenever there was a break in the long conversations. Nevertheless, it ran very smoothly, and pleased the first night audience.

The setting by Joseph Carl was attractive and well worked out. The Hebrew version of the play was by Raphael Alma.

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SUMMARY OF ISRAEL'S PROPOSALS AS PRESENTED BY MR. ABBA EBAN TO UNITED NATIONS AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE

SIX-POINT PLAN FOR DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABS

PAST debates on Palestine, and even parts of the present one, had been concerned primarily with the past and only to a small extent with the future, Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's Chief Delegate to the U.N., told the Ad Hoc Political Committee in his major address on Monday.

"Preoccupation with grievances, rather than with the solutions, is characteristic of the many discussions now taking place in the United Nations, especially on Middle East and Mediterranean affairs," despite the fact that the Middle East people live their life in a region, alive with movement and innovation, where economic, social and political transformations are taking place every year.

Mr. Eban felt that the Arabs were perpetuating failures by their insistence on the implementation of resolutions which the Arabs themselves had rejected and destroyed by armed violence.

According to the Arabs, the only recommendations for producing agreement in the future are precisely those which have been subject to disagreements in the past. Mr. Eban felt that the U.N. was ready for a change and an innovation, for the pursuit of simple and direct courses related to the challenge of tomorrow and not unsuccessful remedies of yesterday. "Nobody can help Israel and the Arab states to solve the problems which they will not discuss freely, directly between themselves."

Mr. Eban sketched the difficulties which Israel had faced during the past five years: immigration, recognition, economic productivity; yet today "Israel is prepared to make the attainment of peace its primary theme, its national policy, to bring all its resources, thought and effort to bear upon that task."

He spoke of the Arabs' rich political heritage of the past three decades and their vast resources. "From the Arab people thus endowed, with every prospect of greatness and broad opportunity, the U.N. has the right to expect a modification of the unyielding and vengeful attitude towards a neighbouring state."

ARAB PEOPLE NOT WRONGED

After expressing his hope that the Arab people, by consolidating its political freedom, would move on towards economic and social advances, commensurate with its success in the attainment of institutional liberty, Mr. Eban said it was necessary to correct the debate's atmosphere. "The Arabs should not appear here as a part wronged or aggrieved and injured by malevolent history and deprived of something which others possess in larger freedom and therefore entitled to heap bitter denunciation upon Israel and the U.N."

The major task at present was to convert armistices into peace treaties. "With each or any of the four governments bound to us by armistice agreements, Israel is prepared to negotiate a final settlement for the establishment of peaceful relations. We are neither imposing nor accepting any preconditions for such negotiations in which each party should be free to make its proposals."

Three questions arose in connection with peace. First, who should define the shape of a peace settlement; second, what were to be its contents and attributes; third, did Israel have a clear view, even in outline, of the nature of the attributes of the peace settlement which it sought in advocating direct, unfettered negotiation.

Mr. Eban stated that it was the primary responsibility of Israel and the Arab states to reach a settlement on their own since the conclusion of agreements and treaties is an absolute corollary of sovereignty. But along with the acquisition of that right went the acceptance of responsibility. Mr. Eban showed that, in the case of Libya, Indonesia and Israel, once sovereignty was universally recognized, their right to conclude agreements became absolute and he pointed out the Libyan-Egyptian border dispute, Israel's conclusion of a friendship treaty with the United States and the German reparations were matters exclusively the concern of the signatory governments to such a degree that no other state or international organ had the claim to limit, qualify or shape those agreements.

There was thus an essential difference between "the Palestine problem" of five years ago and the same problem now. Then it was a U.N. attempt to recommend a form of government for a territory wherein the U.N. had greater responsibilities than it had to sovereign states. But now it was a normal problem of relations between sovereign states and thus became assimilated in nature to the normal general pattern and practice of international relations.

"When we say Israel and the Arab states are alone responsible for reaching an agreement in their relations, we are doing nothing more and nothing less than affirming their state-

ABBA EBAN

traditional concepts of international life," he said.

The refusal of the Arab governments to negotiate unconditionally was something unique in the life of the contemporary world. "The absence of contact between Israel and the Arabs has become so familiar on the international scene that we sometimes fail to realize what an extraordinary solitary event it is. Pointing to the Second World War peace treaties, and to the India-Pakistan dispute, Mr. Eban showed that the Arab refusal brought them into conflict with the whole tendency of international relations in our generation.

ISRAEL'S RIGHT OF REQUEST

He cited the Bogota Charter, signed April 30, 1948, Article 20, 21, 22, showing that direct negotiation has an absolute priority over all other means of settlement. Any recommendation giving an alternative to direct negotiations, such as with an international commission, was an effective assurance that no negotiation of any kind was taking place. "Is it not obvious that, in a problem where the issue is the absence of negotiations, such phrases actually give the U.N. the sanction for evading normal international procedure?"

Mr. Eban then referred to the Chinese Amendment, 1950, which diverted the General Assembly from recommending direct negotiations, thereby contributing to the prolongation of the deadlock for another two years. Referring to the P.C.C. achievements of the past year, he said that laborious cooperation had produced a result of which the Arabs were the sole full beneficiaries.

"After five years of independence and full international recognition, Israel feels it has the right to cooperate no longer with an attitude or procedure which implies that Israel is not fit to be approached by the Arabs in a matter of concern to these states and to Israel. Henceforward we feel fully entitled to require that if the Arabs have any requests or claims to submit for our consideration, they should do so direct."

He stated that the previous resolutions of the General Assembly were in actual fact a vast system of "road blocks on the path to peace." He then refuted Shukeiry's statement that the Arabs had always accepted U.N. resolutions, showing that the Arabs used armed force in 1948 to overthrow the original partition resolution. Other resolutions of the Security Council, May 18 and 22, 1948, were rejected by the Arabs; the Security Council resolution of September 1, 1951 was rejected by Egypt.

"I am not attempting here to reprove the Arabs for past actions, but do not their representatives owe us honesty by not appearing as the virtuous exponents of unvarying sanctity towards resolutions? If we wish to be frank it can be shown that all the governments concerned with Palestine, since the Mandatory power submitted it to the U.N., have on some occasions found themselves unable to comply with U.N. resolutions in certain circumstances; but what is unique and distinctive in the Arab record is that five of these acts of non-compliance have had the very special attribute which does not mar Israel's record" — the use of armed force.

"Their practice has been to oppose resolutions at a time and on conditions when their implementation was possible, then to invoke this implementation when it has been quite safe to assume that they no longer are capable of being put into effect."

RINGING JERUSALEM CHANGES

This reminded Mr. Eban of the practice of children ringing doorbells and then running away when there was the least chance of the door being opened. The Jerusalem issue was an outstanding case of such a doorbell ringing habit. "If you ring the Jerusalem bell two doors open: one towards the U.N. statute for the Holy Places, the other looking out on the international enclave around the main Holy Places.

"Each of these would have offered an honourable access to the central objective, which is the U.N. concern for religious interests. But by the time the door was opened, our Arab colleagues had fled so far down the street that they were completely lost from sight and some of them are still so unobtrusive that Shukeiry pretends he has rung the bell on Jordan's behalf."

Israel had always shown a serious attitude to whatever proposals appeared to be able, at any given time, to express and fulfil the interests of the international community in the protection of the Holy shrines and to give free access to them, Mr. Eban said.

The previous resolutions, both individually and together, had not produced an agreement or settlement, owing to the vast revolutionary changes which had occurred and which must be deemed to have had an effect upon the validity of the recommendations which were regarded as effective in totally different circumstances prevailing years ago.

The emergence of Israel, the influx of immigrants, the initiating of great works projects for the integration of the refugees, the conclusion of the armistice treaties, the annexation of large parts of Western Palestine by Jordan, Egypt's five year boycott and blockade and the rise and fall of political regimes — all these affected the resolutions passed years ago. "I could not think of anything more negative and more hostile to our prospect of success in the great adventure of direct negotiations, on the threshold of which we are standing, than to stultify this prospect at the very outset by requiring that the new vision of the Middle East future conform with the unfulfilled proposals of the past."

DETAILS OF PEACE PLAN

Mr. Eban then passed to a detailed outline of Israel's peace plan.

There were six major aspects which should figure on the agenda of direct peace negotiations.

1. *Security;*
2. *Territorial questions;*
3. *Refugees;*
4. *Economic questions;*
5. *Regional cooperation in a. communications, b. social and health questions, c. scientific and cultural questions, d. technical assistance cooperation;*
6. *Diplomatic and juridical relations.*

The security question started with the armistice agreements to which the Near East states owed whatever degree of stability and peace they had been able to enjoy in the past four years. The armistice agreements had proved their capacity to solve, within their framework, all disputes, including some resulting from armed action, which had arisen. Where such solutions had not been obtainable, they had been reached by the appeal to the Security Council and in all cases except one, the Security Council directives had been successfully fulfilled.

But the armistice agreements did not constitute a satisfactory basis for relations between Israel and the Arabs in the security realm. They left the military forces of both sides in close, vigilant scrutiny of frontiers, they required security provisions of elaborate caution which would be unnecessary were frontier disputes settled at diplomatic level through a normal civil network of control with frontier customs officers of both parties working together every day. "The unsatisfactory nature of this position is reflected in the great series of incidents involving frequent loss of life, and many dangerous tensions, especially in the long and intricate frontier between Israel and Jordan."

There was the necessity, after wartime experience, to reserve more binding guarantees against aggression and peace treaties which should contain strong affirmations of non-aggression. Middle East governments were maintaining military budgets higher than needed in other circumstances and there was the permanent danger of an arms race and the diversion of economic aims to security, to the narrower ones, at the expense of paramount needs of economic and social progress. "Moreover, while each state attempts to be strong in its relation to the others, the Middle East area as a whole remains vulnerable in the contingency of a wider international conflict, and its steps are possible to enable this region to commit its support on its action to strengthen peace in the Middle East as a whole and contribute to its international security.

Mr. Eban outlined four elements under the security heading in a peace settlement.

● It should include a non-aggression clause. "We have heard assertions that Arabs on their part fear alleged Israel expansion. Here I can give every assurance that these fears are unfounded. A country which has a genuine fear of its neighbours' aggressive designs would welcome a peace treaty embodying guarantees and treaty obligations recognizing territorial integrity for each state. Surely it is inadmissible to assert a fear of expansion and simultaneously to refuse to exchange non-aggression guarantees and measures to implement them under a peace settlement," he said.

● A peace settlement should enable a reasonable limitation of budgets and an avoidance of competitive rearmament. "If the settlement we are now discussing was achieved, the question of arms supplies to the area could be examined in direct relation to the defence needs of the region as a whole and with proper regard for a balance between its security and its economic and financial interests," was his comment.

● The transition from armistice to peace would eliminate local outbreaks of violence along the frontiers.

● A settlement should survey methods of regional cooperation for the strengthening of peace in the area as a whole within the terms of the U.N. charter. Mr. Eban stressed that the advantages under such a security settlement were mutual, with both parties feeling a sense of tranquility arising from non-aggression pacts within the framework of peace, and benefitting from the elimination of factors which draw their governments into arms purchases at the expense of social, economic and financial recovery.

On the subject of the territorial question Mr. Eban maintained that the frontiers now provisionally crystallized can be changed by the process of negotiation, including the question of the removal of the demilitarized zones where division of authority caused great tension and it would enable adjustments to be made by suitable exchange for re-uniting villagers with their lands and fields.

Dealing with the problem of refugees, he said that the tragic suffering of the refugees was a legacy of the war against Israel and was therefore the responsibility of those who initiated the war. Israel supported the U.N. resolution instituted by the General Assembly in November, (U.N.R.W.A.) "We do not doubt that if a programme was carried out with the sincere cooperation of all governments concerned, a humane and just solution of the refugee problem would be rapidly facilitated. Israel regards this problem as one of urgent humanitarian concern," he added. Israel seized every opportunity of responding to requests made by international organs on behalf of the refugees.

TRANSFER OF BLOCKED ACCOUNTS

Mr. Eban referred to the blocked accounts stating: "It is not usual for governments to arrange for a flow of foreign currency into countries which are doing everything possible to strangle their economy by boycott and which even maintain a claim of an existence of a state of war." This step was taken, however, because the refugees' plight cries first and the Arabs' attitude second. Israel also absorbed 19,000 Arab refugees and finally cooperated in the U.N. study of the compensation problem. "My government accepted an obligation which it now instructs me to renew to pay an agreed compensation for lands abandoned by the Arabs and it will cooperate with the U.N. organs in working out a plan to that effect in accordance with the statement made in the Knesset by Mr. Sharett on November 6, 1951," he stated. One of the chief factors affecting Israel's ability to pay is the boycott and blockade imposed by Arabs. "Thus the negotiations of a peace settlement by removing these abnormal conditions would have a direct bearing on the degree and rate of progress in the payment of compensation," was his comment. The benefits flowing from the settlement of the refugee problem would release the Arabs as well as Israel from the tension and frustrations which this problem brought.

On the economic side, Mr. Eban felt that the Middle East suffered greatly from the fact that its economic progress had not kept pace with its political advances. This contrast was responsible for the many dissatisfactions afflicting our area and weakened democratic institutions within it. There were five examples where cooperation between peaceful states could enhance the economic welfare of the Middle East:

● The replacement of the present boycott and blockade by normal relations. Mr. Eban pointed out that Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, the suffering hardest as a result of the boycott, stood to gain if their products would normally find markets in Israel. In addition Israel's unconsidered products would be available to the Arabs. Thus an end of the boycott and the restoration of trade would have mutual benefits.

● The industrial revolution in Israel is accompanied by similar programs in many Arab states but this progress would be facilitated if there were processes of cooperation and the development of markets in order to secure the best results for the area as a whole.

● Projects for exploiting new materials would be greatly furthered by inter-state collaboration. Dead Sea potentials, electricity, power schemes, phosphates and other mineral developments were to many states overbound to interchange products through the exchange of technics and skills.

● Water is the key to the regional economic problem. Empirical irrigation schemes would entail good results in Israel, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

● The agricultural development of the desert and cultivated areas is an economic problem inherent in the whole region. Israel had developed research in this field to a considerable degree, as was manifest up to the annual agricultural fair in Jerusalem. Presidents Weizmann, towards the end of his life, described the desert as the great frontier field in which the resources of science would be applied to economic progress and dominance in the political history of our region. But not a single Arab was represented at the Jerusalem fair which was held under U.N.E.S.C.O. auspices. The technical experience of Israel in a region of underdevelopment which governments on a "shoestring" basis could not afford, could be put at the disposal of the Arab states on a cooperative basis.

● Tourism is a key factor in the economic development of the area. Israel had developed considerable facilities in this field and had welcomed 120,000 visitors in 1951. Tourism could be greatly developed if the Arab states would cooperate in the provision of facilities for visitors to the Holy Land. "For those who consider this prospect beyond realization I would point out that but a few years ago there existed in simple and less ambitious forms a process of interchange between the Jewish people in Palestine and the neighbouring countries. The countries around us derived full benefit from our work when it was on a much smaller scale," he commented.

Mr. Eban listed missions from Arab states which took part in Palestine medical exchanges and Jews who had travelled in the Arab states for study and research to render assistance. In conclusion Mr. Eban said: "Today with the great dynamism of newly-won independence and the swift industrial progress we could achieve together, each within his own limits, and in cooperation with the others, the development of the area with its vast human material resources on a scale and in a spirit commensurate with the great renaissance which came upon the American continent when its communications were was frustrated by political relations, and it has been impossible for a regional W.H.O. meeting to be held since 1950. An I.L.O. meeting was supposed to be held in Teheran but was cancelled and the F.A.O. Joint Training Centre was set up in Istanbul for non-Arabs and for Arabs in Beirut. I.C.A.O. set up an air traffic centre in Cyprus because Beirut and Cairo refused to give Israel-bound aircraft "right information. "An important technical programme is at work in the Middle East both under the auspices of the U.N. and U.S. All Middle East countries suffer from the absence of technical assistance," he said, and further stressed that Israel welcomed full participation of neighbouring states in U.N. technical assistance projects being carried out in Israel.

BENEFITS OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. Eban stressed that this was not an utopian visionary scheme but represents Israel's view of a possible agenda for peaceful negotiations. "We should wish to meet with each Arab state to conclude armistice agreements and to discuss the application in each relationship of principles and procedures described. It should be understood that the negotiations between two states should not encroach upon the interests of a third or upon those of the international community in the Holy Land.... For those who consider this prospect beyond realization I would point out that but a few years ago there existed in simple and less ambitious forms a process of interchange between the Jewish people in Palestine and the neighbouring countries. The countries around us derived full benefit from our work when it was on a much smaller scale," he commented.

Mr. Eban concluded: "When these proposals are translated into reality as a consequence of U.N. action calling for free and direct peace negotiations, the prestige of this Organization will be enhanced by the fact that it adopted a resolution at the instance of forward-looking governments looking towards the establishment of peace in a proud and venerable area where the arts of civilization were born and whence the call for universal brotherhood came down through the ages to succeeding generations of men."

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Tuesday Dec. 9: SWISS AIR Athens, Geneva, Zurich; AMERICA Athens, Brussels, New York; AIR FRANCE Rome, Paris; T.W.A. Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York; K.L.M. Amsterdam
Wednesday Dec. 10: P.A.L. Karachi, Colombo, Manila; CYPRUS AIR. Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, P. Said, Khartoum
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Friday Dec. 12: AIR FRANCE Paris; P.A.L. Rome, Paris, New York; CYPRUS AIR. Nicosia
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Postmark Washington

November 22, 1952

By MICHAEL AMRINE

THE development of the hydrogen-bomb has cost the U.S. Government perhaps $1,000m., but the tragic significance of the new weapon is that it will actually give the warfare the cheapest method of killing people that human beings ever have had.

The first atomic bomb cost approximately $2,000m to develop, and each of the first few bombs $1m. in themselves. Now the individual cost of each atomic bomb is said to be around $250,000, but with improved efficiency it is estimated that one bomb might kill 250,000 persons in New York—or in Moscow.

That is $1 per person, and even if one adds in the cost of $4m. for a B-36 bomber, if that is the means used, the atomic bomb is far more economical than using fleets of bombers with ordinary bombs, or even using a million men with a million 2-cent bullets.

When considering weapons, it is often said that killing persons with an atom or a hydrogen bomb is fundamentally no different from the type of warfare when one caveman hit another with a club. However that may be, the hydrogen bomb now further reduces the cost of destruction and slaughter, even though it requires the use of an ordinary atomic bomb as a "percussion cap" to set off the "big bullet."

Bigger Size

Actually delivering the weapon in combat will not be that simple. The new, smaller atomic bomb can be carried in a fighter plane or a jeep, but the hydrogen bomb must consist of a much larger amount of heavy hydrogen and possibly other elements — in addition to the atomic bomb — and the mechanism which ties the two together. This mechanism must be an engineering wonder — to see that the explosive force of the original plutonium does not hopelessly scatter the heavy hydrogen before the heat of millions of degrees has set off the desired reaction, fusion of the hydrogen.

Scientists who made the first bombs have pointed out that this mechanism is the key to the superweapon, for the main difference between the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb is that the latter can be as large as man wants to make it. But its smallest size will have to be considerably larger than an atom bomb.

A uranium or plutonium bomb explodes as soon as two fragments of suitable size are brought together. Since it blows itself apart, there is a limit to how much you can throw together and how large an atomic bomb you can make, but the hydrogen bomb is limited only by the amount of material you want to prepare and "wrap around" the atomic bomb.

Small Star

Nature has so arranged hydrogen, lithium and helium that, under certain conditions, the addition of the fusing of high temperature makes a fusion explosion. This is exactly the reaction which keeps the sun and other stars burning. (The sun is a star, and the hydrogen bomb may be considered as a small exploding star).

There is no danger that a hydrogen bomb will set the earth's atmosphere ablaze, and end all life on earth, but there is another gruesome possibility lurking. Even the first you can make larger offering by simply piling more explosive material close to the point of detonation.

To start with, a hydrogen bomb will create much more heat, per gram of material, and it can be made to produce bomb many multiples than in "little brother." There is no official word on the present efficiency of a hydrogen bomb — in fact there is no official word that such a bomb has been exploded.

From a military point of view, the disadvantage of the hydrogen bomb will be that very few cities in the world are large enough to "absorb usefully" the energy expended. Why use a hydrogen bomb on a city only "the size of an atomic bomb?" The army use an expression in this connection — they call it, "overkilling." The average atomic bomb will destroy almost completely an area one mile square — the hydrogen bomb may be expected to destroy an area of ten square miles.

The main advantage of the superbomb will be that it does not have to be delivered with pinpoint precision. It does not need to be exploded over the main intersection of a city. The same naturally applies to harbours, naval fleets, and troop concentrations.

Available to Russia

The process for separating heavy hydrogen from ordinary hydrogen was a great and difficult achievement when Harold C. Urey won the Nobel prize for being first to do it, but now it is a fairly common laboratory procedure, done on a large scale in Norway, Germany, and of course, in Russia. Hydrogen is everywhere — wherever there is a trickle of water — and at the rate of which hydrogen-bomb information is trickling from the Pacific, it may be expected that it cannot be long before Russia has the secrets and also [illegible] bombs.

ART NOTES

Dean of Design

VISITORS at the Bezalel "Art and Crafts Exhibition" last spring will remember Zahara Schatz' intriguing Plexi-glass objects. Miss Schatz now has her H.Q. in a "Ma'bara" of prefabs, in the narrow courtyard of the Palace Hotel.

These are the offices of the "Service for Product Development" of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Its Director is Yehuda Elath, veteran prophet of sound design, while Zahara Schatz holds the comprehensive post of adviser on design. As advice on design is the purpose of the organization, Zahara Schatz is very much the leading spirit. Daughter of Boris Schatz, founder of the Bezalel Museum, Zahara has now returned to the city of her birth after an absence of 18 years. She studied in Paris and spent 15 years in the U.S. where she developed her original technique of working with Plexi-glass and plastics.

The first disappointment of our conversation was that Zahara Schatz' favourite medium cannot yet be produced in our plastic-minded country. The standard size sheets have to be imported, thus limiting the application of her technique to individual objects. Hopes for the development of olive-wood carving and turning, once a classic souvenir of Palestine, have come to nought: there is literally no one in the country who understands the preparation of the wood which has to be seasoned for eight years before manufacture. Handweaving, so promisingly started a decade ago, is slowly dying out for lack of material. Since the order for the U.N. palace there has been no export worth mentioning.

Export Chances

For the time being the Product Development Service sees the best export chances for metal work and ceramics, where competent craftsmen are available and the costs of materials low. The Scandinavian countries and Italy have given the example of how to develop an export trade in serially manufactured goods. Their simple and logically designed products have tremendous success with the American public which begins to tire of the all-too-intellectual and forcedly original arts and crafts of the U.S.

The Product Development Service has itself produced a number of fine models and intends to continue in the future. Miss Schatz and Mr. Elath, however, see their main responsibility in caring for sound co-operation between manufacturer and designer. Their main difficulty is to impress upon the manufacturer the vital importance of good design, to make him see the grotesque paradox of saving on the design of a product in which he intends to invest large sums; in short, to make it known that good design are not only best, but also in the long run cheapest. The Council of Industrial Design and Applied Arts cooperates with the Development Service. Deflation will, it is hoped, help to re-educate an industry too long spoiled by a seller's market.

Public's Taste

Miss Schatz is convinced that the taste of the public is far better than generally supposed. Both the Council and the Service intend to select an exemplary specimen of serial production every month, to exhibit it in a central shop-window, and to study public reaction.

Designers and craftsmen in this country are influenced by mass production at fixed minimum rates so that design and execution have sunk below standard. Moreover, many artists and skilled craftsmen are hampered by a mentality, (reminiscent of this writer), who used to be a famous cook as long as he had steaks. The Production Development Service hopes to encourage artists to experiment and to search for new forms of expression with the available materials.

Th. F. M.

The U.S.A.'s Foreign Office

WASHINGTON, (DEIR)—When John Foster Dulles becomes Secretary of State in the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower next month he will take charge of a world-wide organization that reflects the increased responsibilities of the United States in the world affairs.

The Department of State is equivalent to the Department of Foreign Affairs of other nations and the Secretary of State is equivalent to the Foreign Secretary. He has a top staff of three Under-Secretaries, eight Assistant-Secretaries and other deputies and assistants in special fields.

The entire staff of secretaries and the United States Ambassadors in individual nations overseas are appointees of the President. Some of them have devoted their lives to foreign affairs. Others are called to government service from industry, science and education.

Use of the word State rather than foreign affairs in the name of the Department dates back to the earliest days of the United States. Created as the first executive department under the U.S. constitution in 1789, it included domestic, or state, functions in addition to foreign affairs.

The first Secretary of State, appointed by President George Washington, was Thomas Jefferson who later became President. Jefferson conducted the affairs of state with a staff of four employees serving three diplomatic missions and 10 consular offices abroad.

DULLES

Today the operations of the Department of State are conducted by 23,000 employees through 300 diplomatic missions and Consulates throughout the world.

Headquarters of the Department in Washington are staffed by 7,000 employees. Overseas there are 16,000 employees including 1,400 career foreign service officers. Local employees serve at many of the missions, some of them in responsible positions.

The scope of the United States activities in foreign affairs has extended since the end of World War Two far beyond the practice of diplomacy. These activities now include economic and military aid to other countries, technical assistance, information and the relations of the United States to the United Nations.

United States support of the United Nations is administered by an Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations affairs. His office includes advisers on United Nations political, economic and social affairs and staffs that guide U.S. Delegations to the various activities of the United Nations.

In addition the State Department provides planning and advisory staffs for United States participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of American States.

International Divisions

U.S. Relations with individual nations are conducted under Assistant Secretaries for four areas of the world. These areas are Europe, Asia, the American Republics and the Middle East. The area for the Middle East includes the nations of South Asia and Africa. Within each area there are units concerned with each individual nation. Relations with Germany are conducted by a separate staff headed by a Director for German Affairs who is the equivalent of an Assistant Secretary.

These other Assistant Secretaries are concerned with world-wide economic affairs, public affairs and relations with the United States Congress. The Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs maintains contact with the people of the United States on developments in foreign policy. The Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations deals with the 531 members of the two branches of Congress on legislation relating to foreign policy.

In addition to the Secretaries, other high officials of the State Department include a counsellor, a legal adviser, a special technical adviser and an Ambassador-at-Large to handle special diplomatic assignments.

Radio Review

Vital Subjects

THE current Monday night series "Oil Problems in the Middle East" is proving extraordinarily interesting. The topic itself is absorbing. Israel forms an integral part of the Middle East and consequently is in the grip of a number of external factors. Various strategic, geopolitic and economic circumstances must play major parts in determining our destiny. It is therefore in our interest to be as well-informed as possible on these subjects. The radio can help fill many gaps in our knowledge of this field. In this series on oil, Menachem Goren is giving admirable expositions — clear, concise and to the point. Moreover the delivery is more successful than most of our broadcasters. This series should be the first of several on Middle East problems.

The other Monday night series "Questions from the Balcony" (presented by the Government Information Services) is laboriously continuing its rather heavy-handed course. This could be an important feature and an effort has been made to put it into a suitable radio format — there is a narrator, an announcer to read the questions and a number of government officials on hand with the replies. Unfortunately the result is dull; the participants go through their speeches automatically and seldom manage to stimulate interest (apart from the intrinsic interest of the subject-matter). Perhaps the feature would be more lively if it were more spontaneous; the experiment may even be tried of actually confronting the government official with the questioner or complainant (on the analogy of 'Press Conference') who could stress the points, which they have no opportunity of doing under the present arrangement. It is worth persevering with this feature, but a new approach should be tried.

Children's Hour

The Children's Hour this week presented a production of 'Turandot' by the children of Shenhavia. The performance was delightful and there seems to be a wealth of potential acting talent among this group. Incidentally, would like to add a word of praise for the Shenhavia choir of Children's Hour—an admirable choice.

A friend of mine, who is also a radio critic, has asked me to pass on a request. She is five years old and cannot understand why the programmes for younger children only appear on certain days. She can never remember which days they are on and so she is always afraid that she will miss her favourite. The influence of Agartic on 'Nature and 'Popular Agriculture', which she finds difficult to understand, although she is trying very hard. She would like a little programme for the younger children every day — and I herewith pass on her suggestion.

Pick of next week's listening: Benjamin Britten's 'Saga of Lavender' (Second Programme) tomorrow at 4): Chekhov feature (tomorrow at 9): Norman Corwin's 'Document 1776' (Tuesday at 7.45): Arthur's Mediterranean Symphony (Tuesday at 9): Memorial Programme for President Weizmann (Wednesday at 6.45, 7.50 and 8.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM, 467 M.; HAIFA, 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 41.6, 31.1 & 212 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (Tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.); 7.30, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.30 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

4.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Reveille. 6.45 Physical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 8.45 Close Down. 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 2.00 "Kahalet Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down. 4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.30 Classical Request Programme: Overture Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); Symphony No. 1 (Dvorak). 7.00 Readings from the Works of President Weizmann. 7.20 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Light Music (R). 7.40 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "The Magic Flute" (Mozart). B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Arturo Toscanini: Divertimento No. 11 (Mozart). Dorbarian Ode. Festival Orchestra. Conductor: Alexander Schneider (Soloist: Isaac Stern). Violin & Orchestra (Mozart). London Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Sir Hamilton Harty. Soloist: Albert Sammons & Lionel Tertis. Symphony No. 40 (Mozart). B.B.C. Orchestra. Conductor: Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Songs. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Ravel, Liszt & Rossi. 10.30 Musical Quiz. 10.50 Interval Concert. 11.00 Concert Hall: Concerto for Strings (Paul Sen Hsien); Piano Concerto in D minor (Bach). 11.45 Cantata No. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Chamber & Vocal Music. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Concert Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Light Music. 4.35 Opera "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) 7.00 Readings from the Works of President Weizmann & Hanassi. 7.20 Programme Announcements. 7.30 Talk. 7.35 Music (R). 7.45 Close to the Source. 8.00 Overture & Aperaye, by S. Rozzo. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Malvern Melba." 9.30 Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

[illegible] 225, 214 & 41.6 M.

English News: 1.40 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 p.m. Works by Tchaikovsky. 4.45 Talk. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow 6.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 6.45 Professional Music. 6.50 Legends. 7.30 Children's Hour. 8.00 Music (R). 8.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Anthology of Shabbath Songs. 11.45 "Close Up."

Tomorrow 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Midrash Melka. 11.35 "Behind the News". 11.45 Jewish Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 214, 225 & 220 M.): 4.30 Opening. 4.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.50 Works by Handel & Beethoven. 8.30 News. 8.40 Press in the World of Music. 9.00 Chamber Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Chamber Music. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music. 8.00 "Questions & Answers," by S. Rozzo. 8.30 News. 8.45 Works by Mozart, Beethoven & Tchaikovsky. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme 6.6.30 p.m. (31, 16, 19 & 25 M.). "Man in the Headlines." Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

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Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS—1, A suspended figure. 5. May go to a judge's head. 9. Son of survivals. 8. Dong's way. 15. May makes him rather excited. 11. Timed refreshment? 13. The price of the awesome is obvious. 15. Finish up in Harpenden. 16. Visit to Adelaide? Initially. 17. The story of a loud kind of moment? 20. Edge of the mantelpiece. 22. A portion of roast lead. 23. Something to wear. 24. A Hebrew hero the Spanish for something valuable. 25. The Bird's bank from Cowden. 27. Mother may need to pray [illegible]. 28. Last preposition. 31. A muddy sort of fellow. 32. Lead to a crush? 33. Description of the oddest season? 34. A word to the bees. 35. Something wrong.

DOWN—1.Cleaning agent. 2. He presumably chimes at his work. 3. Baby's are often blue. 4. Men in agony. 5. Open country. 6. Live food? 7. Look but for an animal. 12. Take vegetables from a pregnant. 14. Time each minute we can get most. 18. The father had an earlier. 19. Run down. 20. Plant for border-country? 21. Obtained more than a penny. 24. A hint to make a note off 25. Preacher's accomplice? 26. Occasionally draws blood in the bathroom. 29. Idem, but an article. 30. Something extra from Rome.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1, Pips. 4, Te-deum. 9, Pig-tail. 10, Spot. 11, Nitrogen. 14, Sole-mate. 15, Acute. 17, Vesuvius. 21, Sun-dial. 23, Set. 24, Procrastinate. 27, Audible. 28, Before. 29, Pie-dog. 30, Lost. 31, Dan. 32, Remedy. 37, Clue. DOWN.—1, Pose. 2, Pedal. 3, Idea. 4, Abuse. 6, Despise. 7, Man-eater. 8, Glib. 11, Poker. 12, Tenon. 13, Alps. 16, Trust. 18, Nimbi. 19, Umbra. 20, Eat. 22, Small. 24, Tuna. 25, Hamper. 26, Proof. 28, Bad. 29, O-zone. 30, Lied. 31, Dog. 33, Ave.

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DANGER POINT IN IRAN

Locusts on the Move

By O.M. GREEN

LONDON.—A PLAGUE of locusts, worse even than the abnormal one of the past year in north-east Africa, the Middle East, Pakistan and India, and with worse destruction of crops, appears inevitable, according to reports from all quarters now reaching Dr. B. P. Uvarov, head of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

With depressing sameness they tell of swarms on the move, both of mature and immature locusts (the latter are strong enough to fly though they have not yet begun to move), of breeding and egg-laying.

This year's campaign was the best ever both in extent and with regard to international co-operation. But, Dr. Uvarov emphasizes, it was not pushed far enough to stamp out swarms before they could breed again; hence the widespread deterioration of the situation now.

Cooperation Needed

The reasons for this are not easy to determine. It is true that the country of the Somaliland Peninsula (where, due to exceptional rain, last season's plague began just 12 months ago) is so difficult of access that security cannot be guaranteed. But if this were the only danger spot, its locusts could probably be fought with success. In addition, however, both India and Pakistan seem to have relaxed their efforts too soon — possibly through slackness among provincial authorities. And, unfortunately, there still appears to be insufficient co-operation between the two Governments.

Now, in twenty districts of India, chiefly in the Punjab and Rajasthan (the traditional locust-breeding country), and in 22 districts of Pakistan and the North-West Frontier Province, swarms are on the move. It is too late to prevent most, if not all of them, from invading Persia, there to breed and return, in the usual way, to the Indian sub-continent — besides spreading over the Middle East.

Since Dr. Mossadegh has broken off all relations with Great Britain, it is impossible for the latter to send Persia help; and F.A.O. (the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization), it is feared, is little able to assist. Only India and Pakistan, if they combine to act quickly, can help to save Persia from infecting themselves and all the Middle East.

Advance Preparations

In Africa, many swarms from Ethiopia and Somaliland have already penetrated into Kenya south of the Equator — that is, over about three-quarters of the whole colony.

But there and in Albania preparations are well advanced to fight the enemy. Egypt is at present untouched, but well alerted; further north, the Governments of Syria and Jordan (last year Israel and Jordan cooperated in checking locusts — Ed.) are planning a joint defence. F.A.O. has built up big reserves of poison bait etc. ready to be flown wherever needed, at Beirut and Aden, as well as at Karachi. In Kenya there are already over one hundred British anti-locust officers at work.

As much as is possible is being done on the African side. But there is an urgent need for more and more transport, particularly of the new machines that can spray poisoned dust and bait over wide areas.

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Women Appointed To High Federal Posts

NEW YORK.—PRESIDENT-elect Eisenhower announced his first appointments of women to high positions in the administrative staff that will head the U.S. Government when he takes office January 20. They are: Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, as Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and Ivy Baker Priest, as Treasurer of the U.S.

The Federal Security Agency, in existence since 1939, deals principally with the Nation's health, education, and social security activities.

The office of Treasurer of the United States is distinct from the cabinet post of Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Hobby, now Director and Executive Vice President of the Houston "Post," one of the leading newspapers in her native state of Texas, has combined the roles of wife, mother, newspaper executive, lawyer, parliamentarian and U.S. army officer. She is the wife of William Pettus Hobby, publisher of the "Post" and a former Texas Governor. They have two children.

During World War Two she was named National Director of the U.S. Women Army Corps, with the rank of Colonel. She was awarded the distinguished Service Medal in 1945 for her wartime leadership of the Corps of 150,000 American women.

She was born on January 19, 1905, completed her law studies at the University of Texas and at 20 years of age was serving as Parliamentarian of the Texas Legislature.

Newspaper Experience

Married in 1931, Mrs. Hobby served successively as editor, literary editor and assistant editor of the Houston "Post" until she became its Executive Vice President in 1938. She has headed such organizations as the Texas League of Women Voters, the Women's Committee for Mobilization of Human Needs, Junior League Committee on the Organization, and Women's Committee of the University of Houston Endowment Fund.

Mrs. Hobby is also a Bank Director and Executive Director of radio and television stations. In the past year, she participated in 30 civic, public or professional organizations.

Mrs. Hobby was a consultant to the 1945 Freedom of Information Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

She took an active part in the recent election campaign.

Mrs. Priest who was head of the women's division of the Republican National Committee during the recent election campaign, is a former teacher and businesswoman. She started her political career as a party worker in her native State of Utah.

Married to Ray T. Priest, a businessman of Utah, she is the mother of three small children. In 1950 she was a candidate for the U.S. Congress.

(UNIP)

Radioactive Wastes

USE of radioactive wastes from atomic bomb ovens for the benefit of community health is foreseen by a Massachusetts biologist.

The scientist, Professor Cecil G. Dunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recently told of research by the institute in sterilization of water and sewage with radioactive cobalt.

Addressing the American Chemical Society's national meeting here, Dr. Dunn said the cobalt material took an hour to kill off harmful organisms in sewage. With much more intensive radiations, he said, complete sterilization could be accomplished in a few seconds.

He said his research with the cobalt material showed that water of high and low bacterial content and sewage samples containing millions of bacteria were effectively sterilized.

For large scale sewage disinfection he envisioned plants with long winding channels for extended contact between the radioactive materials and the fluid to be treated.

Fifty thousand children in a hundred ready places will have a bright Hanukka if you do your bit today. Photo by Hirshhain

Variety in Season's Styles

By Yitzhak Ailoni

LONDON held over the London collections this season a keynote appeared that the chief aim of designers — and especially of the big couture houses—must fight: clothes must be wearable, life's keen emphasis. It is this, more than anything, that makes the silhouettes they have produced so acceptable to the ordinary women who buys her clothes "off the peg."

There is nothing fancy-dress about wearability. It is, after all, the ideal most women aspire and there is no reason why it should not also include glamour and style. In fact, there is likely to be far more chic about the dress in which the wearer feels perfectly at ease than in the model in which, for most women, she cannot move with comfort.

Ready-Made Suits

Though ready-to-wear clothes may lose a little of the air of being superlatively "in the fashion line" inherent in the models so carefully studied and handfinished in the couture dressmakers' work-rooms, they are also a fraction of the price. Besides, handled as they are by experts who know exactly how much emphasis to place on the right fashion points and given amazingly good finish, the effect is excellent. In fact, many visitors from Hollywood return to that most glamorous city with some of Britain's ready-made and lower-priced coats and suits tucked away in their trunks.

A most encouraging point about the new season's clothes shown in London is their wide variety. Although the trend towards the chemise dress persists, it is softened in many ways for those women who cannot wear this plain, unadorned silhouette — probably the most trying ever created for the woman whose figure is neither slim nor boyish.

For the rest of us there is the good news that elegant skirts are pleated, flared or draped as well as tubular, and that a skirt which flows out softly from beneath moulded hips or is buoyed up by a stiff petticoat is ours to wear if we like.

New Leaders of Fashion

The truth is that women today really have the last say in what they will or will not wear. Up to World War I, and for two or three years afterwards, the great dressmakers laid down the law on fashion and if woman disliked the result it was so much the worse for them. The increasing dependence of some of the haute couture houses on the mass production trade has put a stop to this and nowadays, when someone remarks that "women are slaves to fashion," the speaker is really saying that women have a healthy dislike of getting into a rut, instinctively realizing that a change is as good as a holiday—and often much cheaper.

All the same, the fashion trade does not now attempt to make sudden and drastic alterations in style, for women today prefer to move from one fashion to another with an eye on the clothes they already own and which must not be put out of date by the latest arrival. Thus, the new sloping shoulder line is combined subtly with a narrow waist and full-seaming skirt, and a tubular silhouette is introduced in a manner which makes it fairly easy to wear so long as—in order of importance—the figure is right and the hairstyle and accessories are in keeping.

Evening gown by Victor Stiebel, with Seiler necklace.

Strapless Evening Gown Out

There seems little to suggest that for evening wear women wish to change the crinoline-type skirt and narrow waistline for the chemise dress. The disappearance of the rather ugly strapless evening line in favour of the swathed shoulder, or the decolletage in which the shoulders are outlined and completed with a tiny strap-sleeve, has added charm both to the short and full-length evening dress.

Gefilte Fish Passes Royal Inspection

At the International Cookery Exhibition held in London recently, Her Majesty, the Queen Mother of England, showed special interest in the preparation of gefilte fish. The Israel exhibit which had been prepared by the Israel Embassy in cooperation with Wise's British Federation displayed Shabbat dishes in line with austerity conditions. Her Majesty was received at the Israeli kitchen by Mrs. E. Elath, wife of the Israel Ambassador.

gardening notes

GLOBE Artichoke (cynara scolymus) Hirzli, which belong to the Compositae family, is a large decorative perennial, about 100 to 150 cm. in height with leaves from 60 to 100 cm. in length. The plant is cultivated for its edible, fleshy flower bud scales and the base of the immature flower bud. Sometimes the green or blanched young shoots are also used for cooking.

The globe artichoke is among the oldest cultivated vegetables in the country and it is mentioned in the Mishna (Kilaim 5,5).

Apart from its food value the globe artichoke is used as an ornamental plant. If set against a wall or fence it will lend distinctive charm to a garden. It is completely different from the so-called Jerusalem artichoke (Helianthus tuberosus).

Cultivation and Planting

The globe artichoke requires an open site, rich deep soil and plenty of sun. Set the plants at the edge of the garden or near a fence where they will not interfere with annual vegetables.

They can be grown either from seeds or by planting the suckers which develop around the base of the plant. Gardeners prefer to grow globe artichokes from suckers because plants grown from seeds show great variations and suckers can be obtained from plants which have been productive and of the best quality.

Suckers or shoots may be taken off old plants of good quality and as many of the small roots as possible attached to the sucker. Good shoots are sometimes found in the vegetable markets where they are sold for cooking. Good suckers for planting must be 20-30cm. long. They should be planted 60 to 90cm. apart in one row in the middle of the bed.

Seeds may be sown in the early fall in small boxes or tins and the seedlings later planted out of doors or sown directly in the garden 60 to 80cm. apart, three seeds together in a small hole two cm. deep. Later thin out and leave only the strongest one in each space. Chemical fertiliser should be sprinkled sparingly around the plants every two or three weeks.

Globe artichoke matures from April through to June. The heads should be picked for cooking when they are still tightly closed. Since they dry quickly they should not be picked until they are required. In summer, cut back those stalks which bore flower buds and remove the decayed leaves. If not watered all the leaves will die during the summer. New shoots will sprout from the base of the plant in autumn. They should be dressed with decayed farmyard manure and fresh artichokes will grow in the spring.

BEN GINATH

OUR YOUNG PHILANTROPISTS

By Nadasmah Bat Hatzu

I POINT out to children that Hanukka is on the way and that we must sort out the toy cupboard and see what we can give away. Children agree amiably and disappear upon their own business. After saying it daily for three weeks, I give up all hope of co-operation and start on my own to reduce the chaos. Naturally, at, after a lot of hard work, something like order is beginning to appear, both children rush in and demand to know what I am doing with their toys. My daughter cries passionately that she doesn't play with my typewriter, or press her coloured papers in my books, (two occasions which I won after long and arduous campaigning) so why must I interfere with her toys? There was a very important piece of paper on that very corner of the bed upon which I am sitting. She supposes that now it is lost and she will have to do it all over again. Presuming it to be some important part of her schoolwork, I suspend all operations until the paper is finally discovered in her schoolbag. It turns out to be a list of children with whom she and her bosom pal are not on speaking terms. Its loss would no doubt have caused a diplomatic incident.

Nothing to Play With

I explain once more what I am doing. The children say "Oh Yes," without any marked enthusiasm. Daughter says with horror, surely I am not giving away the toy-theatre? I remind her that since with much time and patience I fixed it up two years ago, and with infinite trouble stage-managed a performance of "Aladdin" for which neither of them cared enough to watch more than half, it has stood neglected, gathering dust and ignored. Besides, it is more suitable for a girl than a small family. At this she remarks bitterly that I just want to take away their best things and leave them with nothing to play with.

"Well," I say brightly, "What about this wooden ambulance? Now we've got lots of new motor cars we surely could spare that, but no, it appears that my son has been looking for that very thing for months and has felt its loss so keenly that he feels impelled to play with it immediately. "Well what about some books? I say, "Hebrew ones of course. These have all been read and are only used now for pressing papers."

This is the worst suggestion of all. Not only were they just about to re-read the books, but they had also promised to lend them to all their friends. In fact it seems that the only things they could consider parting with are a jeep without wheels and two very dilapidated rag dolls entirely without stuffing.

Situation is only saved by the appearance of the bosom pal, who says all the children (presumably including those on the list) are giving something to the fund, and she personally is donating her second best doll. Not to be outdone, my children at once give me permission to strip the whole room, leaving only the cricket bat and a copy of Dr. Dolittle.

One More Week to Go

QUE 18 tots of the Martha Hadassah kindergarten on Mount Carmel have paid a visit to the POST-Sa'ad Toy Fund in Haifa. With them they brought the toys they could spare, as their part in the effort to take Hanukka to the children of the ma'abarot. They brought their games, and the balls which had got to know every corner under every cupboard in their homes, the dolls they cherished, and whose familiar names are likely to be changed in their new homes, hardly bigger than dolls houses.

From the point of view of these tiny philanthropists, Hanukka is still a long way off, and they were therefore well impressed by the small heap of toys in the office, which is Haifa's contribution so far. But in the harsher world of the adults, governed not by birthdays and Hanukkas, but by the calendar, there are not many days left.

Last week, a young, modestly anonymous carpenter brought in four beautifully made hobby horses, to be enjoyed by four young Bnei Jonsons, as yet also anonymous. The horses have that "wild west" look every child will recognize, and one can almost hear them whinnying longingly for a little cowboy from Tamen or Rumania, to take them for a ride.

With Hanukka only just round the corner of next week, one thing is at least is certain. Every child in the 40 ma'abarot in the Northern area, and there are thousands of them, will want to play this Hanukka. Most of them will use old matchboxes or rusty sardine tins, or scrawl the mysterious codes of childhood in the mud, or on the concrete floors of their huts. Some of them, however, the lucky ones, who will receive a share of the toy collection, will play with the toys and feel the love that goes with them. Tearing off the days one by one, there is still time to make these the majority after all.

H.-128.—Sdot Beach, Haifa. In memory of the late Julius Cramer, Los Angeles, Calif. Founding Director of Kilimon Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd. Mr. Ziv, Haifa.

H.-16.—Anonym. Tel Aviv. P.E.C. Tower Ltd., Haifa.

H.-20.—N.N. Tel Mond. David Rosolio, Kfar Saba.

H.-21.—Beit J. Glick. "Shield" Insurance Co., Bezezer Hazeitoun, all from Jerusalem. Shomir Wire Co., Haifa.

H.-18.—Staff of the Jewish National & University Library, Jerusalem.

H.-12.—Collected by Kfar Ata.

H.-15.—Hebrew Volkswagen, Jaffa-Tel Aviv.

H.-7.—Richard Gottlieb, Tel Aviv.

H.-4.—N.M. Jodorow, Bnei & Nussi, Tel Aviv.

H.-3 — Anish Kvir — Wingfield College Brighton, England. Wolf, Apotheker, Kassel, Cassel County, all from Tel Aviv; Moshe Adassi, In memory of A. Sh. bank Haifa Ltd. M. Tzipelevitch, U.K.; Prof. T. Rabin, Jerusalem; Anonymous, Weizer Rassiron Ltd., Mayer David in memory of his son Mathew, Ben Gurdeman, Tel Aviv; E. Reich, birthday present to his brother E. Reich, Jerusalem; Zuckerman, Dr. S. A., Tel Aviv; Mr. & Mrs. Wurzberg, A. Jerusalem; Pinyamin, Louise Zaritsky, Jerusalem; Anna Bauer, Tiran in memory of Chanina.

H.-4.—Gan Ayala, Bnei Brak.

H.-1.—"Hatzvim Allim," Jerusalem.

H.-1.—S. Kaufmann, Jerusalem; Dina, Dolly & Ginny, Tel Aviv; Great Aviva, (3 years), Dr. William Ilan, Haifa; Anonymous, Jerusalem; Anonymous, Ein Hashofetim, Jerusalem; Avihoo Avraham, Jerusalem; Anonymous, Jerusalem; Issued in memory of Sara, wife of sister Kenny, Weld, Nahariya.

H.-1.—Mr. & Mrs. Henry Goldschmidt for their son Micky, Tel Aviv.

H.-1.—The Staff of the Customs & Excise Department, Haifa.

H.-1.—A. Appel, Anonymous, Jerusalem; Rav & Shimon Abel, D. M., David Pessach (3 years), Colonel Klein, Anonymous, Miriam Warshauer, Anonymous, all from Haifa in memory of Mr. Weil, Tel Aviv; Yael Dvora, Jerusalem; Zipora Shvarzt (3 years), Tel Aviv; Hotel, Jerusalem.

H.-1.—"Cousins," Haifa K. Y., Tel Aviv.

H.-1.—Haifa Kvutzat, Anonymous, Jerusalem; Nana, Moshe A. Yanofsky in honor, Israel, Beatrice, Tel Aviv; Miss Ruby Kaplan, U.S.A.; Yaacobi Haim, Anonymous, Haifa; Yehuda Haim, Anonymous, for her grandchild Edna Shmia (1 year), Hotel, Dr. Yerushalmi, Jerusalem; Violet Cowen, Zichron Ya'acov; Bna Zvi, Michael Schonfeld, Anonymous, Tel Aviv.

H.-1.—D. E. Jones, A. Schapiro, Brooklyn.

H.-1.—Dubni & Cassel, Tel Aviv.

Making Trade Unions Attractive

By Diana Strode

MOVIES shows, dances and outings are being used by Britain's trade-union leaders to try to lure millions of unorganized women workers into the unions.

Nearly 6,000,000 of these unionless women workers are worrying the leaders of the Trades Union Congress. As in America, where most women workers — and housewives, too, for that matter — are apathetic to unions and political activity, a campaign is getting under way to alter such ways of thinking.

Today, out of 7,000,000 women workers in Britain, only 1,500,000 belong to unions, and even this one woman in five who does belong to a union rarely attends a union meeting.

There were 200,000 more married women at work in Britain last year than in the preceding year, and this increase is spread over almost every age group, but many women are over 50 when they marry, and, after 50, the proportion of those who stay in employment tends to fall — a fact which reflects the increasing physical difficulty as a woman gets older of doing both a day's work and running a home.

There is, too, the factor of the distribution of married women workers in the various types of paid employment. Workers in some industries and occupations are less easily organized than in others.

A high proportion of married women find employment in the china and earthenware trades, the next highest proportion being in the textile trades: 51 per cent of the women workers employed in Britain's textile trades are married and 50 per cent in the engineering, vehicle-building and metal-working groups.

The general council of the Trades Union Congress is making a big effort to improve trade-union organization among women. Recruiting campaigns have been organized on a regional basis. Local advisory committees have been set up.

The cooperation of local trades councils and regional federations of trades councils has been obtained in the formation of these local advisory bodies which are actively functioning in the great industrial centres.

The trade union activities are directed not only to the recruitment of women into the unions, but to the retaining of their interest when they are organized. They are encouraged to take part in brightening up the meetings of union branches by means of film shows, lectures, debates, tea-table discussions, and social evenings, dances and excursions.

Education of women trade unionists is another important aspect of this work. The National Women's Advisory Committee has assumed the responsibility of arranging week-end schools, evening and summer schools for women, which are proving to be of great value. The cooperation of local trades councils has been obtained in many places, along with the help of the Workers' Educational Association and the National Council of Labour Colleges.

Radio & TV

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE WINTER SEASON

The Jerusalem Branch of the Israel Bridge Federation began the winter season with a Pairs Tournament. The results are:—

Mrs. Eyton—Mrs. Hollig—433 points; Mrs. Heinebach — Dr. Thieman — 434; Alexander — Eyton — 437; Feiber—Shanes — 441; Mrs. Erdmann — Dr. Erdmann —471; Kletter — Weinbach Sr. —484; Grossberg — Tihonyi — 502; Mrs. Klein—Miss Malin — 503.5; Cohen—Weinbach Jr. — 504; Glaser — Mrs. Wunsik — 507.5; Bunai — Bunai—508.5; Dr. Loebl—Dr. Rosner—541.5; Chaikin — Mrs. Shanes — 571; Capt. Heinebach—Lt. Col. Klein —592.

The Tel Aviv Team-of-Four Tournament is in its third round, and it is too early to anticipate the results. The event is contested by the following teams:—

E. Blass, P. Blass, Katz, Marin; Mrs. Brunder, Mrs. Horowitz, Mrs. Lerner, Mrs. Libkowitz, Mrs. Marin; Kenin, Loebl, Schwarz, Segal; Dr. Fischer, Gang, Nagler, Rosenfeld; Furchheimer, Grill, Libkowitz, Dr. Wantuch, Escherman; Mrs. Gutman, Hirschberg, Miller, Vermes; Bibki, Bufman, Klenberg, Golodets, Grunpeter; Israel, Nelson, Pollig, Sorger, Syrkin; Mayani, Dr. Menhalam, Mellon, Mesner; Gottesman, Mrs. Lewinson, Megido, Mrs. Stampe; Bricker, S. Cohen, G. Goldberg, Dr. Zuckier.

We reproduce a freak, which played havoc during the second round:—

West was dealer, both sides vulnerable. All Wests opened the bidding, and those Norths who cut in had their fingers burned. Two Norths were left in to suffer at 2 clubs and limped home with a penalty of 500 points; one South "saved" into 2 hearts and collected bare three tricks! Another North switched into 2 spades doubled, down one, and another managed to wind up in 5 spades doubled, down four. Various Wests bought the hand in a part-score diamond contract and made between three and four odd; one West finished in 5 hearts redoubled, down two, and another one yet chanced 3 no-trumps, which contract he was allowed to sweat out with a loss of 3 tricks. The results varied between plus 1,000 and minus 1,100 points.

Stage Hit

NOW FILM

"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE", the extraordinary play that won the Pulitzer Prize and the New York Drama Critics Award in the course of its Broadway run, has been made into a motion picture. It will be seen soon at Tel Aviv's "Chen" Cinema.

Starring Vivien Leigh, who created the lead role in London, and Marlon Brando, star of the New York version, the picture boasts the entire prize-winning New York cast. In addition, Elia Kazan, the talented Broadway and Hollywood director, who staged the original, directed this picturisation of the famed Tennessee Williams work. An Elia Kazan production, the film was produced by Charles K. Feldman for Warner Bros. distribution. Jack L. Warner personally directed the Warner Bros. participation.

(Advt.)

Don't Mock a Mock Dish

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

"HOW do you make it?" I hear asked at so many gatherings — where the wise housewife is serving mock marzipan: it looks and tastes like the real thing. Here's how:

Mock Marzipan

2 cups rolled oats, 1 packet (or more to taste) saccharine, 1 tsp. sugar (or more to taste), 2 tsp. cocoa, 1 tsp. grated orange rind, 1 tsp. grated lemon rind, 2 tbsp. milk, 2 tbsp. margarine (optional), 2 tbsp. milk powder (optional).

Put rolled oats through the meat chopper. Cream the sugar and the margarine together until well emulsified. If you wish also to use milk powder (it improves the taste and nutritive value), then mash this into the butter-sugar mixture. Add salt. Blend well with the rolled oats. Add essences. Roll into balls of desired size. If you wish you can now roll balls in cocoa.

Making a cake is a big problem for the Hausa days without either an egg to spare or ripe peaches for the purpose. Here's a favourite substitute:

Mock Peach Cake

Boil sweet potato in as little water as possible and with just a hint of salt. Add margarine (as much as you would for mashing potatoes, or more if you wish) when the potatoes are done, and mash very well. Divide up the potatoes; each half is to have a different flavour and colour, and you will then shape the fruit like a peach with alternate layers of brown and gold. If you like you can add sugar, but this is not essential. The gold layer may be flavoured with wine, or ginger, or lemon juice and rind, or banana liqueur or almost any flavour that appeals to you. It can take a great deal of pep so don't be afraid, if you feel like it, to add a twig of brandy, or anything with a high note in it.

The brown layers are coloured with cocoa or cinnamon or both, and you can also flavour this layer to your heart's content. If I have a few raisins or freshly roasted peanuts, I chop these in. Or you can garnish the top of the cake with such fruits or nuts.

After shaping, just put the treat into the icebox or a cool place until the margarine hardens. You serve it with your tea, cutting it like a brick of icecream. Looks good: tastes even better.

For impromptu company, you can dress up tinned oranges & bread with this exciting dish:

Glazed Tomatoes!

Core tomatoes with apple corer. Insert a piece of cheese (this should be rather cheese but white cottage cheese will also do) into the hole. Dip tomato in egg mixture and bread crumbs. Fry golden brown in deep fat.

Here's a recipe I tried the other day which takes only minutes to make and is so good you have to hide the cookies from the kids. Its chief virtue—no eggs and hardly any fat and no sugar at all!

Oatmeal Hurry-Ups

1 cup flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1 cup baking powder, 1½ cups rolled oats, 2 tbsp. fat, ½ to 1 cup milk.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt, add the rolled oats, then work in the fat with the finger tips. Stir in enough milk to make a fairly soft dough, drop by teaspoonfuls on a baking sheet and bake in a quick oven to a crisp delicious brown. If you like, you can sprinkle with sugar just before baking.

A novel idea for a piquant treat is this unusual but simple recipe:

Orange Toast

Put three oranges through the food chopper. Add one cup sugar (or less) and mix. Butter a slice of bread, spread with orange mixture and cover with another slice of bread. Butter outside of sandwich lightly and toast in the oven or wonder pot. Serve hot.

How to stretch the meat or sausage ration (for those who get it!) when company comes can be solved with this novel dish. In Israel we have no soy sauce but even without it this is a Tom-Tom dish in any language:

Chinese Fried Rice

½ cup fat, 4 onions, sliced fine, ½ cup boiled rice, 2 cups cooked meat or sausage, ½ cup cooked canned peas, 1 cup tomato juice, salt and pepper.

Heat the fat and in it fry the onions and meat and/or sausage until lightly browned, then add the boiled rice and fry very slowly, stirring often so that every separate grain will be thoroughly heated and equally browned. Put in the peanuts and let heat through thoroughly (or give them a fry separately and add). For the typical garnish, beat one or two eggs (or use egg powder if you have it) and fry in a paper thin sheet in a skillet. Turn out on a board and cut into tiny strips, and spread these over the mound of hot rice on a platter. Serve piping hot. This garnish may be omitted and one of green peppers and red pimentos used by cutting into very thin strips. Should be served with a soy sauce, but may also be omitted. I like Worcestershire sauce with this dish.

Just one more sweet potato recipe—this time as a special dessert treat! Cook 3 large sweet potatoes in jackets until tender. Cool, peel and cut into slices. Cover bottom of buttered baking dish with layer of potatoes, sprinkle lightly with salt and sugar and dot with margarine. Cover with layer of very thin orange slices (peel and all), and continue in this way with alternate layers till casserole is full. Pour over top layer of oranges ½ cup pineapple juice and dot with margarine. Bake for ½ of an hour. Serve hot.

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BENEDETTO CROCE'S ESSAYS

By CHAIM WARDI

On November 20 Benedetto Croce died in Naples at the age of 87, leaving a rich and varied heritage expressed in many volumes of philosophical and historical writings. Mr. David Courtney eulogised him as the last Philosopher of Liberty. He should have said "the last of his generation"; for if Liberty is immortal — and this is one of the principal articles of Croce's philosophical faith — the philosophy of Liberty cannot die.

Croce's renown is mainly based on his philosophical achievements, as the author of a systematic, well balanced "Philosophy of Mind", comprising an "Estetica", a "Logica", an "Economica" and an "Etica." He is also known for his theory of historiography which—apart from his Philosophy of Art—is rightly considered to be his most original and important contribution to the progress of philosophical thought. Comparatively few students of Croce, however, know or pay sufficient attention to the fact that he was primarily a literary critic and an historian; and that most of his writings were born as essays.

Prolific Author

Out of the 70 — some say 100 — volumes which he published, only 17 are devoted to the purely theoretical elaboration of concepts and doctrines. Most of the others deal with literary history and criticism, and with political or "politico-moral" history. Croce wrote essays on practically all the great figures in world literature, and there is not a corner in Italian literature, whether of the "Trecento," the Renaissance, or the "Seicento," which he did not explore in the light of his aesthetic values. He left no less than six volumes on the writers of modern Italy (as from 1870).

Of his histories we only need mention that of the "Baroque Period in Italy" (the period of the Catholic Counter-Reformation), and his magnificent "History of Europe in the 19th century" as specimens of an historiography endeavouring to seize the spirit of a period and thus to represent facts and events both in their individual physiognomy and their universal significance.

Almost all the volumes containing these writings, and in particular his 13 volumes of "Saggi Filosofici", are composed of essays. Is this a merely incidental fact, or is there a deeper reason behind it?

Croce, whose original ... was that of literary criticism, entered the domain of "pure" philosophy comparatively late. He felt compelled to do so in order to remove the perplexities encountered in his life and work. Even in his youth he only philosophized "in order to suffer less", i.e. in order to bring light into the painful intricacies of his moral life. Whenever he succeeded in solving a definite problem, he would revert to his usual work. This is what he did in 1893, after his first attempt to "reduce" history to the general notion of art, and in 1900, after the completion of the theory and history of his "Aesthetics as the Science of Expression and general Linguistic".

Perennial Philosophy

He did not believe in philosophy as an elucidation of traditional notions and concepts, without reference to actual life, just as he did not believe in history as a satisfaction of mere curiosity and the narration of things past. To him the ideal historian would have been the statesman feeling the urge to "understand" the factual situation in order to act. To historians "without a problem", even it their names were Ranke or Burckhardt, he strongly objected; just as he did to professional philosophers, whom he treated as mere "archivists" of Philosophy. The genuine philosopher or historian was, to him, a man meditating on the problems arising out of life: a man of action meditating upon his and others' doings, a critic or an historian endeavouring to clarify the nature of art, politics, economics, etc. Life, however is inexhaustible and constantly offers new problems; philosophy, therefore, is equally inexhaustible. The mere notion of a final system of philosophy "putting the world in its place" was dismissed by him as not to be taken seriously. Thus we see him returning to his problems time and again, always from a different angle, and rich with new experience induced by some perplexity arising out of his practical work.

When he completed his "Estetica", he plunged into a critical examination of the literature of modern Italy. But out of this arose his "Problems of Aesthetics," his "New Problems of Aesthetics" and other doctrinal essays. When he had completed his entire system of Philosophy of Mind, he set out on a series of historical works such as the "History of Historiography" in Italy, "The Poetry of Dante," "Ariosto, Shakespeare and Corneille," "Goethe," the History of the Kingdom of Naples," "The History of Italy 1870 — 1915" and many others. However, all this activity produced new doubts and new difficulties and consequently new "purely" philosophical works.

Doctrine of Synthesis

This perpetual dialectic of doing and reflecting, or rather of judging and re-examining the categories used in his judgments, was profoundly examined by Croce himself in one of his most original doctrines. According to him, thinking, apprehending reality, means judging; judging means synthesising an individual representation and a universal notion. There are, in reality, no judgments without these two elements. This led him to a new theory of the concept of judgment in logic and, finally, to the identification of philosophy and history. The difference between the two thus becomes merely empirical, a difference in degree, of the prevalence of one element or another. History thus assumes the meaning of philosophy in action, and philosophy becomes the "methodological moment" of history.

From this point of view, Croce's literary activities might very well be considered as philosophy or as history. But obviously his was a very unconventional sort of philosophy: it is modern, because it is based on a modern conception of life and mind, and it is worldly, because it is opposed to a scholastic and so-called systematic philosophy. And its proper form was no longer the old treatise or "system": — it was the essay.

Croce developed a great mastery in handling this literary form. Apart from what may be qualified as his "style" in the stricter sense, which is always clear, vivid and free of technical pedantry, his essays possess two fundamental virtues: they are organic, distinguished by unity of problem and, one is tempted to say, of inspiration; they are close to actual life, being the intellectual sublimation of living experience.

This example of Jewish folk art, a water colour of the early 19th century, is reproduced in No. 11 of a series of publications by Czechoslovak museums and monuments, entitled "The Twelve Tribes of Israel" (in Hebrew) and "The Jewish Museum of Prague" (in Czech), published in Prague in 1948. Text and annotations reveal [illegible] within the Hevra Kadisha of [illegible] have provoked strong reactions on the part of its administration which issued this fanciful warning that anyone opposing the heads of the Hevra Kadisha would be brought to justice and his name inscribed in a Black Book.

THE ATLANTIC COMMUNITY

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE. NATO's Role in the Free World. A report by a Study Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London. pp. 172.

By A.V. SHERMAN

It was time somebody wrote about NATO. Since it was first formed in April 1949, the Organisation has been growing and evolving and yet for all its size and power has attracted little of the study or interest that might have been expected.

For the reader who is no longer content to remain in that state of self-righteous fatalism, which underlies the helpless pessimism as well as the complacency which appear to succeed each other in regular cycles nowadays, the book under discussion is a valuable contribution, if only for its sobriety. More descriptive than analytical, it marshals the period's developments into some kind of order, gives the relevant documents as appendices, and does its best to differentiate between presentation and comment.

In this work nothing, of course, runs counter to Foreign Office policy, but the tone is set by Donald McLachlan (of the "Economist") and reflects the liberal outlook of the generation of publicists which gained its foothold during the war, and whose members shun propaganda for an official line. Addressed largely to the British reading public, or rather to that section of it which is generally known as public opinion, the book should interest the Israeli reader not only because it is the first coherent study of NATO's growth, but also because it throws some light on British thinking in that sector where the official merges into the influential. The group included Professor Sir Charles Webster, who has often acted as adviser to the Government, General Sir Ian Jacob, who served on NATO Staff for a while and who now heads the BBC, and Christopher Mayhew, a former (and possibly future) Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

NATO is seen as the answer to a Soviet challenge; the book does not argue this point overmuch, since only a handful of people in Britain would dissent from this view, and they are hardly likely to be converted by arguments. British public opinion was prepared for NATO by the Czech coup of February 1948 and the Berlin blockade later in the year. The authors state briefly the viewpoint that the liberties enjoyed in Western European countries, and the right of each nation to decide its own future, are so precious that their defence overrides every other consideration and that NATO grew up in the first place to defend these rights.

The writers do well to bring out the tentative, and even cautious nature of the first treaty of 1949, at a time when the Soviet armies in Europe were immensely stronger than anything that could immediately be brought against them. In a report (written in 1951) on the military situation prevailing when he was appointed Supreme Commander in 1950, General Eisenhower wrote: "The national units pledged to this command a year ago, were for the most part poorly equipped, inadequately trained, and lacking essential support in both supplies and installations. Because of their weakness on all fronts, and the absence of central direction, they could have offered little more than token resistance to attack."

Rearmament

In fact the only troops available were the British and American occupation forces in Germany and a couple of under-equipped French divisions. The Communists at this time had already begun their "Peace campaign" which they hoped could prevent Western re-armament and many Europeans questioned whether NATO was either necessary or expedient.

Then came Korea, and with it a sense of urgency. The military Commands, SHAPE foremost among them, were formed. But military tasks proved to be the least of NATO's difficulties:

"Whereas the military organs had become operational, with a clear chain of command and well-defined tasks, the political and economic organs had not yet moved from the planning to the operational stage. Indeed it was not certain that governments wished them to. They ... any ... of ... on ... to ... of ... domestic policies."

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs," NATO's principle might have been paraphrased, but as in its social use, the slogan proved most susceptible to subjective evaluations of needs and capacities. Statistics show that Great Britain is bearing the heaviest economic burden for re-armament, followed by the USA, while the other countries remain a long way off.

A Going Concern

The writers complain that military planning and co-ordination seems of much easier than economic planning. Of greater immediate interest in this context is their confidence that the Council of NATO is beginning to function under its Secretary-General, Lord Ismay, and that the machinery for gathering facts and implementing decisions is being set up, with what the writers call an international civil service.

NATO is now a working concern, and though militarily weaker than the Soviet Union, is strong enough to meet any attacks and allow time for full mobilisation of the Atlantic powers' military and economic resources.

What then? The writers are cautious enough. They point out that NATO may lead to the evolution of an Atlantic Community in the positive sense of the words. They emphasise that the purpose of NATO policy is to reaffirm, renovate, and develop in the North Atlantic world traditions and cherished ways of life and the full variety of democratic practice.

In its insistence that Britain must move together with Europe to some form of institutional and functional unity, the study is well ahead of British official opinion, and much unofficial opinion into the bargain. Yet, as it points out, NATO is providing a framework for closer unity the like of which has never before been seen, and the weight of this Chatham House Study should bring it even further into the public's consciousness.

Loneliness and Fellowship

SOLITUDE AND PRIVACY. A STUDY OF SOCIAL ISOLATION, ITS CAUSE AND THERAPY. By Paul Halmos. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. XVII, 181 pp. 21s.

This book deals with an important and practical problem: man needs the companionship of his fellows as much as he needs food and shelter. This basic need, however, seems to become more and more difficult to satisfy in modern society.

After an introductory chapter, the author describes the socio-historical development of modern society, which is characterised by increasingly difficult contact between man and his fellows. Another chapter deals with the relationship between culture and personality, and the results of an empirical study on the relationship between neurotic personality traits and attitudes toward social contacts are analysed in chapter 5.

The final chapters suggest some ways of helping the modern individual to find his place in society. The author also notes how man's longing for fellowship has been exploited by totalitarian movements.

One of the main merits of this significant work is that it deals with a problem which may well be crucial to the modern man, yet which has found too little attention in the planning of democratic societies. It is significant and alarming, for instance, that here in Israel next to nothing has been done to create integrated social groups out of new immigrants' settlement and housing projects. Even the very existence of the problem has hardly been recognised by the planning bodies where, as a rule, psychologists and sociologists are not represented. We may have to pay dearly in the future for this oversight in terms of ensuing social tension, disorganisation, and delinquency.

The author also makes a valiant attempt to blend socio-psychological theory, empirical research and therapeutic measures. The value of the book would have been enhanced however if its style had been more simple, avoiding the cumbersome academic jargon some sociologists seem to like so much. Many of the quotations could have been relegated to footnotes. Written as a doctorate dissertation, the book would have benefited from a revision before publication.

More disturbing is the fact that the author does not seem to be familiar enough with modern techniques of empirical research, although he proves to have an excellent theoretical background. It would also have been desirable to differentiate clearly between the private opinions of important individuals and the results of empirical research. Obviously the two sources cannot carry the same weight when conclusions are to be drawn.

U.F.

THE WORLD OF CERVANTES

CERVANTES — ISHUTO V'YETSIRATO (Cervantes, the Man and his Work) by Ephraim Shmueli. Dvir, Tel Aviv, 207 pp.

Cervantes, like Shakespeare, has presented a perennial challenge to the critics: every nation and age has offered its interpretation. But the Jew, especially in modern times, has felt an especial affinity for the hero whose tragi-comic figure has given us the adjective "quixotic."

It is a special pleasure, therefore, to welcome this first attempt to introduce Cervantes, as a whole, to the Hebrew reader. Its author, who has also translated one of the "Novelas Ejemplares" and published a Hebrew volume on "Men of the Renaissance," has managed to pack a wide panorama of biographical, historical, and critical materials into a small compass.

Of special interest is the excellent chapter: "Why and How Did Bialik Translate Don Quixote"? Through Bialik's essays we are led to compare the Spanish Luftmensch with similar figures in Mendele and Sholom-Aleichem. The Hebrew poet valued Cervantes as a national product and stylist (even though he knew him only in Russian and German translations) and was especially drawn to the tragic aspects of the knight who was more at home with books than with the practical world. But Bialik's "translation" is much abridged and edited (some sections are actually transposed) and its biblical style is not quite "Cervantes in Hebrew": the first need, then, is for an unabridged Hebrew Don Quixote.

The historical chapters of Dr. Shmueli's book are excellent; the biographical material, scanty at best, is enlivened by appropriate quotations, on the theory that the author's creations document his life. The somewhat uneven literary discussions vary from background sketches of the picaresque novel, Spanish drama, and the novella, to "high transcendental" discussions of "abstract idealism," a theory of comedy, and the Don as "a false prophet of Christianity"—leaning heavily on German idealist philosophers; these sometimes lose sight of Cervantes in a fog of generalizations.

As criticism, the result, despite many interesting insights, is lacking in integration. But this "monograph," as the author calls it, will provide a useful handbook for students.

SH. J. KAHN

New Publishing Company

Mr. Max Bender, co-founder and owner of E. J. Bershnider [?], wholesale booksellers, Tel Aviv, has established a new publishing firm under the name of Bin-Dor, Israel Publishing Co. Ltd. The new company intends to produce books on life in modern Israel. Its programme includes eighteen[?] books "Israel in Your Pocket," by Th. F. Meysels, a portfolio of Israel landscapes, with woodcuts in colour by J. [illegible], and designed for this publication illustrated children books.

All these books are to be published in Hebrew and English. The company also proposes to publish foreign novels in Hebrew and has obtained the rights for two novels by Thomas Mann.

TROUBLE IN A LABORATORY

THE STRUGGLES OF ALBERT WOODS. By W. Cooper. Cape, London. 255 pp. 12/6.

After Mr. Snow has told us in an exceedingly well-written novel of the under-currents in an old University when the chair of a Master falls vacant, here comes a very different writer who takes the ambitions and intrigues, the comedies and tragedies not of a college, but of a laboratory on the scientific side of the same University as his subject.

If Mr. Snow, in spite of the inherent pettiness of the subject, succeeds in riveting our attention to his story from first to last, that much cannot be said for Mr. Cooper whom we must extenuate insofar as he is a beginner — this is his second book. We never forget for a moment, and indeed we are not meant to forget, how petty and belittling are the impulses moving these men who might be great, who are important, and who should know better than to put their small ambitions and plans higher than their work itself.

We enter a chemical laboratory with a cocky young scientist from one of the red-brick universities and follow his career up to a certain anticlimax. It is one of the irritating characteristics of Mr. Cooper that though he quite evidently knows what he is writing about—biological chemistry — he never makes the least attempt to enlighten the reader on the technical side. All we learn is that the object of the young man's research is a ... possibly to be used in ...

This vagueness is one of the reasons why our interest flags. Another is the intrusion of the author, in a deliberate imitation or possibly even parody, of old novelists, as for instance Smollett, or Trollope, with his ingenuous confidences to the reader. And a third is that there is no story. The strange technique, encumbered but not recovered, the cynical humour, the intelligent but wearisome analysis are of no avail. We get bored — and than this there is no worse result.

Mr. Cooper has gifts, notably in straight analysis of the human soul in its vagaries, but if he does not learn to sublimate his material, and to approach the reader with less superciliousness and contempt, I fear his chances of success are small.

PAULA ARNOLD

ATOMIC AGE AND AFTER

HAYO HAYA BEATID (Adventures in Tomorrow). Edited by Edith. Kendall Foster Crossen. Hebrew by Uriel Shelah. Karni, Jerusalem. pp. 168.

Science fiction, still in its swaddling clothes, is reported to be ousting the cheap novel and "The Other Woman" fiction, and is capturing the imagination of millions of American readers. The short science story, too, has come into its own, to judge by the present volume.

Here is the "shape of things to come" in a nine-story nutshell. The future history of man begins with the Atomic Age (1960), when ordinary men have lost their desire to fight, cowering in their mines and caves, and have nothing left but "an ignoble craving for peace." It goes on to the Galactic Era, with space ships hopping about from star to star in the Milky Way; then to the Sidereal Era, when men have settled on their chosen star from where they attempt to increase their commercial and political dictatorship over the rest of the universe; and then we come full circle to the Delphic Period epitomised by Uroboros, the serpent encircling the globe with its tail in its mouth, indicating that there is no beginning and no end. Some of the stories are very entertaining and absorbing; all of them are daring flights of imagination.

The Hebrew translation is good, but there are places where the reader has to think twice before deciding whether a word or phrase is of private coinage or public currency.

M.H.

Life and Letters

Communist Editor's Fate

Among the many strange and terrible features of the Prague trials is, according to the London "Observer," the story of Ludwig Freyka, one of the eleven men condemned to death. Freyka's real name was Freund. He was a Sudeten-German Jew. He joined the Communist Party in his youth and, having turned journalist, in due course became the editor of the Sudeten edition of "Rote Fahne," the German Communist daily. This, in any case, was a dangerous job at a time when the Nazis were taking hold of the Sudetenland; for a Jew it was especially perilous. Freund continued until the Nazis marched.

After that, with the help of a fund in which many British Liberals were prominent and which was supported by the "News Chronicle," Freund was brought to England with other Jewish refugees. On the outbreak of World War II he was briefly interned; and later joined the staff of the "Daily Worker."

Now he appeared in the dock, charged with being a "Trotskyite-Titoite, Zionist, bourgeois traitor, and enemy of the Czechoslovak people." As "evidence" that he had been a traitor ever since he reached London he quoted the fact that he had been brought here by a Liberal-backed organization. So, as a final degradation, Freund, pleading for a death sentence, was made to attack those who had once saved him.

Best French Novels

A jury of 12 celebrities, including Edouard Herriot, Colette, Mauriac and Paulhan, decided in Paris last week that the 12 best French novels of the 19th century were — in chronological order:

"Adolphe," by Benjamin Constant, "Le Rouge et le Noir," (Stendhal), "La Double Meprise" (Merimee), "Le Pere Goriot" (Balzac), "Madame Bovary" (Flaubert), "Dominique" (Fromentin), "Les Pleiades" (Gobineau), "L'Enfant" (Valles), "Germinal" (Zola), "Le Disciple" (Bourget), "L'Ensorceleur" (Renard), and "En Route" (Huysmans).

Penguin's Progress

The Penguin "Odyssey" has now sold more than 500,000 copies, more than any other Penguin book. The editor of the series, Dr. Emile Victor Rieu, has also translated the "Iliad," Virgil's "Pastoral Poems," and the "Four Gospels."

Hebrew in U.S.A.

Hebrew is taught at present at 200 Universities and 35 secondary schools in the United States, according to an I.N.A. report on an inquiry made by a non-denominational committee.

Detection Opus No. 55

MRS. McGINTY'S DEAD. By Agatha Christie. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 224 pp. $2.50.

Mrs. Christie's 55th book is as readable as most of the others, though it is somewhat slow in getting under way. The setting, however, of the English village actually transformed into a sophisticated London colony palls by now, especially as the inhabitants tend to become more and more typed. One wearies somewhat of the clumsy, downtrodden daughter, the matriarch, the stupid military man, the former lovely masquerading as a lady, the too, too arch young writer, and tutti quanti.

The detection is good, with, as usual, the most unlikely person picked as the murderer.

P.A.

Stamp of the Week

This new stamp from Italy is an homage to the mountain troops, an elite corps, who are trained on the Dolomite peaks and the great mountains which tower up to the Swiss border close to the Matterhorn.

They wear white camouflage uniforms as they skim the snow at ... miles an hour armed with carbines or light machine-guns. When ... marching on manoeuvres, they train ... dragging the ... and ... light artillery ... on ... the slopes, the "heroes" ... of honour in their ... hat and feather ... green uniform—the ... [illegible]

The stamp is ... [illegible] in London ... [illegible]

Publications Received

Maxwell, G., A Man of God. Secker & Warburg, London.

Reeve, St., The Magic Carpet. Secker & Warburg, London.

Young, K., D.H. Lawrence. Longmans, Green. London.

Bergh, S., Die Heilung Durch Den Geist. S. Fischer, Frankfurt.

Bolasanis-Dia Ban do. Protectorat Francais au Tunisie. Residence, Tunis.

Schindler, Alexis, French. Province, Chamber of Commerce, Algiers.

Institute of ..., [illegible] Zsigmond Moricz, Hungarian Publisher, Budapest.

Henderson, P., William Morris. Longmans, Green, London.

Wittkower, R., Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism. Tiranti, London.

Federation of British Industries, Register of British Manufacturers. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rosenstock, [illegible] University, Jerusalem.

Lichtenberger, Andre, Hebrew ... (Le Petit Roi). Karni, Jerusalem.

Avraham Ben Yitzhak (Sonne), Shirim (Poems). Shirai Tsachut (Dr. M. Spitzer), Jerusalem.

Chess

DECEMBER 5, 1952

Problem No. 707
L. ... Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: [illegible]
Black: [illegible]
White mates in Three

Endgame No. 30
L. Prokes, Czechoslovakia
"[illegible]," 1941

White to Play and Win

[illegible]

Game No. 363
White: Averbach (USSR) Black: Golombek (England)

[illegible]

STOCKHOLM.

[illegible]

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— A CULTURAL THESIS
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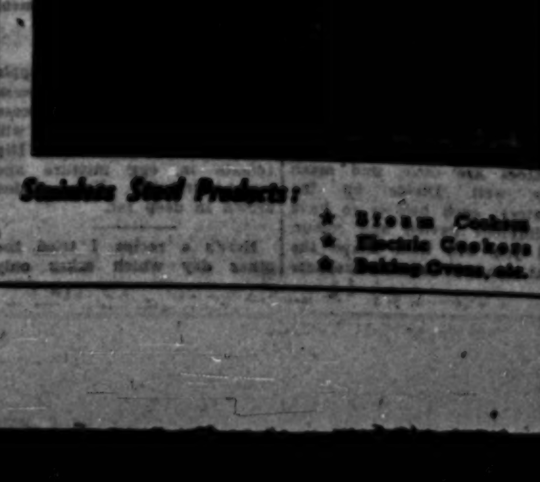

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